





## Hebrew Dispatch Quotes Britons

## Paper Claims U.S. Vowed Equal Aid to Egypt, Israel

By Dial Torgerson

JERUSALEM, Oct. 18 — An Israeli newspaper said yesterday that the Camp David agreements contain secret clauses that provide for military cooperation among Israel, Egypt and the United States.

The newspaper, *Davar*, citing what it said were British intelligence sources, said that the United States had agreed to give Egypt economic assistance equal to what it gives Israel, between \$2 billion and \$3 billion a year.

President Anwar Sadat of Egypt, *Davar* added, was to be given CIA protection against any attempt to assassinate him, particularly any attempt mounted in Libya. It said that CIA agents were already in Egypt in connection with this assignment.

In Washington, the State Department said that the only agreements reached at Camp David were embodied in the framework for peace worked out by Mr. Sadat and Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel with the help of President Carter.

The Israeli newspaper article appeared in the Hebrew-language daily under the byline of its London correspondent, Yoram Peri. Parts of it had been eliminated by Israeli censors.

## Rhodesia Raids Guerrilla Bases In Mozambique

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Oct. 18 (UPI) — Rhodesian troops today launched a wave of operations against Patriotic Front guerrilla bases in neighboring Mozambique, three days after insurgents shelled the eastern border city of Umtali.

A military communiqué said the raids are aimed at bases occupied by members of the Zimbabwe African National Liberation Army, the military arm of Robert Mugabe's faction of the Patriotic Front.

The announcement was made three days after ZANLA guerrillas, operating from hills within Rhodesia, attacked Umtali, about a mile west of the Mozambique border, with rockets, mortars and small arms. Five persons were wounded in the attack.

The latest incursions into Mozambique were the first that Rhodesia has admitted since late last month when it carried out four days of ground and air strikes against suspected guerrilla bases in Mozambique's Manica province.

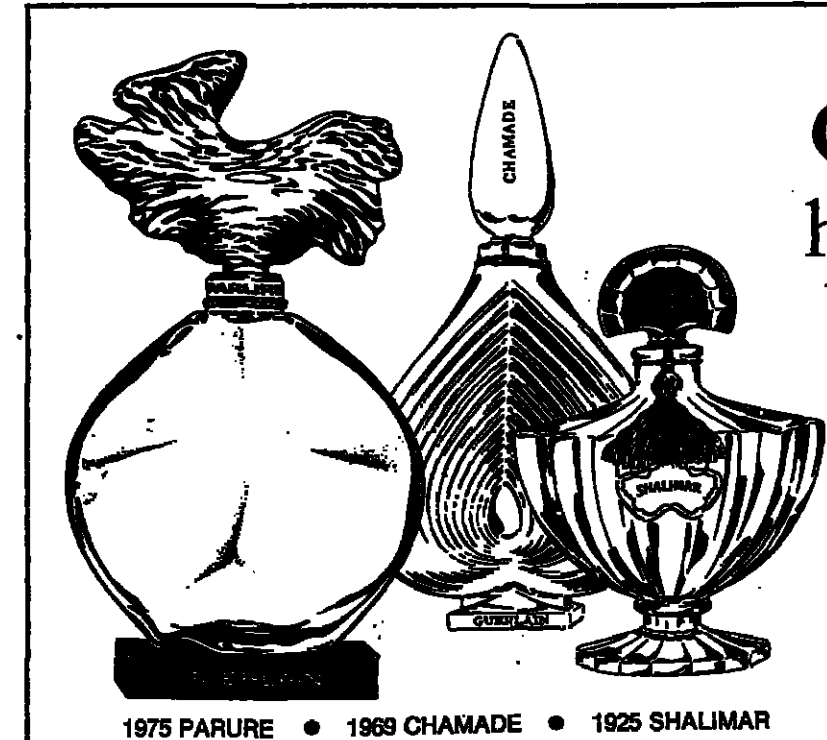
The Rhodesians said they destroyed 25 ZANLA bases and seriously disrupted guerrilla lines of communications, but they admitted that up to 4,000 guerrillas who had been expected to be in the area had vanished.

The military command said Rhodesian troops, of whom two were killed, inflicted considerable casualties. Sources said about 300 guerrillas may have been killed in the September raids.

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Ministers leave conference room in Pretoria after final talks on Namibia. From left: British Foreign Secretary David Owen, U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, South African Foreign

Minister R.F. Botha, West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, Canadian Foreign Minister Donald Jamieson and French Deputy Foreign Minister Olivier Stör.

## UN Talks on Namibia End; Pretoria Reply Expected

(Continued from Page 1)

delay the vote because it believes this would give SWAPO time to line up the support of the majority of the territory's 1 million blacks.

One proposal discussed was said to classify the Dec. 4 election as an opinion poll, with the UN-supervised election next year to elect an assembly to write a constitution.

Marthinus Steyn, the South Af-

rican administrator of South-West Africa, said he was optimistic and said that the Dec. 4 vote could be seen as a broad-based referendum.

Sources reported that the Western ministers agreed to reduce the size of the proposed UN peacekeeping force for the transition period and to allow it to be made up largely of Canadian troops and British military technicians to meet

South African opposition to a 7,500-man force with large African contingents.

The key question was whether the South Africans would risk a SWAPO election victory next year and the leftist government that would probably result.

South Africa has run the territory since 1920 under a League of

Nations mandate which the United Nations rescinded in 1966.

The UN Security Council has set an Oct. 23 deadline for the Western ministers to secure Pretoria's agreement to the UN plan for independence. Unless they can show progress by then, the Third World-Communist majority in the world body is certain to press for sanctions against South Africa.

## Syria Reportedly Plans To Pull Out of Lebanon

(Continued from Page 1)

staunchly demanded by the rightist leadership, but opposed by Syria and the Moslem politicians in Lebanon.

Saudi Arabia, the Sudan and the United Arab Emirates are believed to have fewer than 3,000 troops in Lebanon at present.

The rightist radio claimed that Jordan would join the ADF for the first time, with a 5,000-man contingent, while Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates would increase their contributions by 1,500 and 3,500 troops, respectively.

Any Syrian withdrawal would be

likely to be kept secret to avoid embarrassing the Syrian government, since such a move undoubtedly would be interpreted as a victory for the Christian militias.

In its public communiqué, the participants at the Beirut Dine conference made a concession to Syria by adopting the view that the Lebanese collaborating with Israel should be punished.

This denunciation of the Christian collaboration with Israel followed similar criticism by the French and U.S. governments, both of which charged Camille Chamoun, the Christian leader, with provoking the recent fighting.

The Western criticism had a stunning effect on the few thousand Christians living in the heavily battered Christian sector of Beirut. Many had been nurturing hopes that the Western powers would eventually come to their rescue, a development now ruled out because of the public accusations against their leader.

In addition to Syria and Lebanon, the seven-nation conference was also attended by Saudi Arabia, the Sudan, the United Arab Emirates, Kuwait and Qatar — the last two by virtue of their financial support of the ADF.

## Mideast Talks Resume; Aides Say 'No Crisis'

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 (UPI)

The Egyptian-Israeli peace talks today resumed work in closed session, and a conference spokesman insisted that "there is no crisis, no deadlock, no emergency."

Although some of the negotiators have said unspecified problems have cropped up in the effort to conclude an Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty, the spokesman, George Sherman, suggested the difficulties were relatively minor ones.

President Carter called the Israeli and Egyptian teams to the White House yesterday when Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan said the peace treaty negotiations had encountered "difficulties." Mr. Carter later said there had been "no crisis" requiring his intervention, that he merely wanted to review the progress of the talks, in their sixth day today.

Diplomatic sources said that the conference has dealt with a specific military item not included in the Camp David treaty framework — the future of the U.S. Sinai Field Mission, which keeps watch over the buffer zone between Egyptian and Israeli forces near the Suez Canal.

## Quantas Bars Jews to Syria

CANBERRA, Australia, Oct. 18 (UPI) — Transport Minister Peter Nixon confirmed today that Quantas airlines flights stopping in Syria do not carry Jews because of Syrian government laws.

Mr. Nixon's statement to Parliament followed newspaper reports condemning the Quantas practice and a formal motion of condemnation by the opposition Labor Party.

"What this question raises is that there is discrimination against Australian citizens on Quantas flights," he said. "That is something of concern to the Australian government. For that reason, I have sought a full explanation from Quantas."

## Karpov Wins, Keeps World Chess Title

(Continued from Page 1)

was almost an anticlimax to a day in which the bizarre psychological maneuvers that have characterized the match reached new heights.

Mr. Korchnoi, 47, is like Mr. Karpov, from Leningrad, but he defected to the West two years ago in protest of what he said was harassment and neglect by the Soviet chess federation. Moscow was putting all its hopes on Mr. Karpov, 27, to regain the world title from the brilliant but eccentric American, Bobby Fischer. When Mr. Fischer refused to defend his title in a dispute over rules, Mr. Karpov was declared champion by default. Then, to Soviet chagrin, Mr. Korchnoi won a series of qualifying matches thought too wearing for a player his age and ended the right to meet Mr. Karpov here for what is now a \$440,000 first prize.

The enmity between Mr. Korchnoi and the large Soviet delegation surrounding Mr. Karpov has filled the clear air of this Philippine mountain resort. The two sides have quarreled over the size of the players' chairs, the flavor of Mr. Karpov's yogurt and the tint of Mr. Korchnoi's sunglasses.

Yesterday, the sideline feuding returned to the two most salient issues: the presence at Mr. Korchnoi's villa of two American yoga specialists recently convicted of attempted murder, and the presence in the playing hall of a Soviet psychologist Mr. Korchnoi has accused of trying to hypnotize him.

The yoga experts, Steven Dwyer and Victoria Sheppard, are mem-

bers of the India-based Ananda Marga sect and were recently convicted by a Philippine court of knifing an Indian diplomat as part of a worldwide campaign by the sect to force the Indian government to release its jailed founder. Both are free on bail and, resplendent in bright-colored robes, have become a fixture in Mr. Korchnoi's entourage. His remarkable comeback has been attributed in part to meditation exercises taught by the U.S. pair. They have seemed to calm Mr. Korchnoi's nerves, badly frayed by his early defeats.

The Soviet representatives and the Philippine organizers of the tournament vigorously protested the Americans' presence, however. Yesterday the Soviet officials apparently threatened to pull Mr. Karpov out of the match, and the International Chess Federation jury members, who oversee the championship, held a long meeting. It ended only when Mr. Keene, Mr. Korchnoi's chief second, went to a local police station and signed a statement asserting that the two Americans were on their way out of town.

Early in the tournament, Mr. Keene had arranged a truce with the Soviet officials that called for Mr. Karpov's personal psychologist, Dr. Vladimir Zoukhar, to move well to the back of the playing hall where Mr. Korchnoi could not see him. In return, Mr. Korchnoi agreed to stop wearing reflecting sunglasses, which Mr. Karpov said distracted him.

About an hour after the final

## Some Parts to Be Produced

## Carter Leaves Door Open On Future Neutron Arms

By Walter Pincus

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 (WP) — President Carter today kept open, but only slightly, the option of someday deploying neutron weapons, as he made his long-delayed decision to begin production of a nuclear 8-inch artillery shell and Lance missile warhead.

The weapons to be built will be the same nuclear fission type as now deployed in Europe, but they will be able to be converted to a neutron or enhanced-radiation effect with the insertion of a special component.

Mr. Carter also ordered that some, but not all, of the elements that make up the insertable neutron component be produced.

"He did the minimum to keep the [neutron] option open," a Carter aide said.

Neutron weapons are designed to destroy their targets primarily through radiation. The fission weapons now in Europe depend mostly on blast and heat for their killing effects.

Proponents of neutron weapons argue that they are the best weapon to combat the Soviet tank force in Western Europe because their radiation would kill crews inside the tanks but their reduced blast would not destroy towns adjacent to the battlefield.

Opponents argue that, because the neutron weapons caused less physical damage, they would be more likely to be used and thus lower the nuclear threshold.

When the proposed U.S. production of neutron weapons became known in June, 1977, it set off an international debate.

On April 7, after controversy on the new weapons grew, Mr. Carter announced that he was deferring immediate production of neutron weapons but would go ahead with modernization of the nuclear artillery shells and the Lance missile.

Some Pentagon and State Department officials argued the building all the parts at once would be different from building neutron weapons and that this undermined Mr. Carter's deferral decision.

The White House was sent a series of production options ranging from producing the entire neutron component, to producing some of it, to producing none of them.

A Department of Energy official said today Mr. Carter's approach showed that "a presidential decision to convert to neutron weapons is not there now."

The Carter announcement appeared to be timed to meet both domestic and foreign need

He also said he would leave open the option of installing the enhanced radiation elements.

For the past six months, however, the administration has been wrestling with the problem of how to implement Mr. Carter's decision.

Proponents of neutron weapons pushed for production of the neutron shells and warheads and simultaneously the completed neutron components. The components were to be stockpiled in the United States when the shells and missile warheads were completed and sent to Europe. Then, it was argued, there would be no delay if the president decided he wanted neutron weapons.

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## China Pact Is Ratified

(Continued from Page 1)

we forgot about it, almost as if it event had never taken place."

Japan, the diplomat said, is "not concluded the treaty in order to have a special relationship with China," as it was traditional Japanese postwar policy "to establish and maintain friendly relations with all countries."

However, since the signing of a treaty on extraordinary moments has built up, with Chinese proposals for huge amounts of Japanese aid to China, including loans of \$5 billion to develop oil wells at sea.

"The treaty might turn out to be the major event of the decade," the official said.

The key question, diplomats say, is whether a long-term Japanese-Japanese trade agreement signed early this year and envisaging an additional \$20 billion trade through 1985, will actually be carried through.

"The trade agreement is still an expression of wishful thinking," both sides," the diplomat said. "There is caution on both sides, both countries."

Everything depends on whether China has the capacity to export Japan huge amounts of oil, in the Japanese view, and, in turn, whether the Japanese oil refinery industry will prove willing to accept the oil.

Paying in Oil

Under the long-term trade agreement, China plans to pay mainly in oil for construction with Japan aid of a succession of huge plants including two steel plants that China has recently requested. This would have a combined capacity of 16 million tons, cost several billion dollars, and would raise China's steel production, now 265 million tons, by more than 60 percent.

Following the signing of the treaty, there has been euphoria on both sides over the prospect of a unique combination of Chinese labor with Japanese technology and capital that could in the long run change the balance of industrial and commercial power in the world.

But Japanese experts warn that there are many obstacles to be overcome even before the relatively modest long-term trade agreement of this year can be realized, notably the lack of enthusiasm of Japanese oil refiners who are worried by the poor quality of Chinese oil.

## KLM Pilot Cited In '77 Disaster

MADRID, Oct. 18 (UPI) — The official Spanish report on the disaster in civil aviation history said today that the March 27, 1977 collision of two jumbo jets was caused by the unauthorized takeoff of a Dutch Boeing 747.

The crash occurred on Tenerife in the Canary Islands when the KLM jet hit a Pan American 747. The accident took 583 lives.

The report said: "The fundamental cause of this accident was the fact that the KLM captain took off without clearance, did not obey the 'stand by for takeoff' from the tower, did not interrupt takeoff or learning that the Pan Am [jet] was still on the runway and in reply to the flight engineer's query as to whether the Pan Am had already left the runway, replied emphatically in the affirmative."

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## Obituaries

## Jean Prouvost, Textile, Press Magnate

PARIS, Oct. 18 (IHT) — Jean Prouvost, 93, the French textile tycoon and press magnate who founded the mass-circulation magazine *Paris-Match*, died early today at his country residence in the Loire Valley, his associates said.

Inheriting the family wool business in 1910, Mr. Prouvost built it into the internationally known *Lainiere de Roubaix*, producing such products as the alligator-embroidered Lacoste shirts.

Mr. Prouvost entered journalism as a hobby, persuaded in 1915 by Georges Clemenceau to buy the newspaper *Le Pays* and turn it into a patriotic organ. In 1924, Mr. Prouvost bought the failing *Paris-Midi*, a daily paper of stock market tips and horse racing information of 3,000 circulation, turning it into the most successful publication of its kind in Europe within 10 years. With a nonliterary style, accuracy of detail and a daily suggestions about plays to see, the paper sold several thousand copies daily.

In 1930, he bought *Paris-Soir*, an afternoon paper with 60,000 circulation. Using the new technique of wirephoto transmission, the paper ran full pages of news pictures, and within six years circulation reached 2 million.

Mr. Prouvost soon found a use for the additional photos piling up in the archives. He acquired the sports weekly *Match*, changed its content to general news and made it into one of the world's two or three best picture magazines, selling 2 million copies weekly by 1938.

During the 1930s, Mr. Prouvost also founded France's first women's magazine, *Marie Claire*.

In 1940, he served for a few days as Minister of Information in the short-lived Cabinet that preceded the Vichy government under German occupation. After France's collapse, he again was asked to take the job and accepted. Though he had the job briefly, he had difficulty surviving politically after the liberation of France.

He was divested of *Paris-Soir*, which was renamed *France-Soir*. *Match*, renamed *Paris-Match*, was permitted to resume publication only in 1949; *Marie Claire* long after that.

Mr. Prouvost, meanwhile, bought into Paris-based *Radio Luxembourg* and started the television magazine, *Tele-7-Jours*, which has a 3 million weekly circulation.

Since 1950, he had shared ownership of the Paris morning paper *Le Figaro*, but in 1970 he bought out sugar magnate Fernand Benin to become sole owner.

After World War II, Mr. Prouvost's textile empire opened plants all over the world, but in 1975 he ran into financial difficulties and sold most his media holdings.

## Gonzalo Santos

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 18 (AP) — Gonzalo Santos, 82, one of Mexico's most influential politicians, died yesterday of a coronary failure at his home.

Mr. Santos, revered for his part in the 1917 revolution, was elected deputy to Congress five times. He

also served as a senator, the head of the Congress and the governor of the state of San Luis Potosi.

In recent years, he was criticized for being one of the largest landowners in Mexico, and one of his estates was expropriated two months ago.

## Vladimir Myasishchev

MOSCOW, Oct. 18 (UPI) — Vladimir Mikhailovich Myasishchev, 76, a leading designer of Soviet defense aircraft and developer of the World War II PE-2 bomber, died Saturday, the Defense Ministry daily *Krasnaya Zvezda* reported today.

## Ferdinand Kuhn

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 (UPI) — Ferdinand Kuhn, 73, a noted writer on international affairs and a former newspaperman, died yesterday at Washington Hospital Center yesterday after a heart attack.

Mr. Kuhn, who began his newspaper career with *The New York Times*, was the first full-time diplomatic correspondent of *The Washington Post*. He joined *The Post* in 1946 and stayed until 1953.

Mr. Kuhn was born in New York City, was graduated from Columbia University with honors in 1925, and became a reporter on *The New York Times*. He was assigned to its London bureau in 1928 and became chief London correspondent in 1936. He returned to the United States in 1939.

After a brief stint as an editorial



Jean Prouvost

writer for *The Times*, he moved to Washington where he was an assistant to Treasury Secretary Henry Morgenthau from 1940 to 1943. He then became deputy director of the Office of War Information and chief of its British division.

## Frank Woolley

CHESTER, Nova Scotia, Oct. 18 (UPI) — Frank Woolley, 91, one of England's greatest cricketers, died in a nursing home yesterday.

Mr. Woolley's career lasted from 1906 to 1938. He had played for Kent, becoming the second-highest run scorer in the game with 58,969. Only Jack Hobbs scored more.

Mr. Woolley, a graceful left-hander, played for England 64 times, scored five centuries, and in 1913 took 10 for 49 against Australia.

## New Tax Rules More Complex for Americans Abroad

(Continued from Page 1)

Finance Committee on the revenue costs and economic effects of the new law after the end of the 1979 tax year and each year thereafter.

Eligibility for the special deductions would not be affected by whether a person was self-employed or employed by U.S. or foreign corporations or individuals. Nor would the deductions hinge on whether persons received specific allowances for excess costs or on the amount of those allowances.

In most cases, the amount of the deduction would be based on the amounts spent by the taxpayer and in no case could a taxpayer deduct more than his actual costs.

The specific provisions of the new law include:

• **Cost of Living:** A deduction based on a table for various foreign places and family sizes to be drawn up by the IRS. The table would show the dollar amount by which the general cost of living in an overseas area (excluding housing and education) exceeds the general cost of living in New York City for a family with an income equal to grade 14, step one of the federal pay scale (about \$32,400). The dollar amounts in the table would be based on spendable rather than net income and would be adjusted for inflation in accordance with adjustments in the federal pay scale. To determine the actual deduction, a taxpayer would look up the appropriate foreign area and family size in the IRS table. The dollar amount in the table would be the deduction no matter what the income of the taxpayer.

• **Housing:** A deduction for reasonable housing costs in excess of one-sixth of net income (represent-

ing typical U.S. housing costs). Net income would include base salary, overtime and bonuses and any allowances not covered by the special deductions. However, a taxpayer would not be able to claim a deduction for housing that was more lavish than a taxpayer in a similar position in the United States could afford. In addition, where a taxpayer is forced to maintain a home separate from his family because of adverse living conditions and his family does not live in the United States, the full cost of the taxpayer's own housing would be deductible. To determine the housing deduction a taxpayer would divide his net income by six and subtract that figure from the amount spent for housing.

• **Education:** A taxpayer would be allowed to deduct the reasonable costs of educating dependent children from kindergarten through grade 12 in an American-type school or in a school in the United States if an American-type school were easily accessible. Deductible would be tuition, fees, books and local transportation. If no American-type school were within reasonable commuting distance, room and board and nonlocal transportation, including two round trips per year between the school and the place of work would also be deductible.

• **Hardships:** A \$5,000 deduction for those working in hardship areas based on the State Department list of hardship posts. This provision was in neither the House nor the Senate bill but was worked out at the last minute by the conferees to provide some incentive for Americans overseas working in true hardship conditions.

• **Home Leave:** A deduction for the cost of one round trip per year (flying coach class) from the home abroad to the place of residence in the United States for the employee and his dependents. If there is no U.S. residence, the deduction would be for flights to the nearest port of entry.

• **Moving Expenses:** Both the dollar amount and the time limitations for overseas moves, including certain storage expenses and temporary living arrangements, would be increased from the current 30 days and \$1,500 to 90 days and \$4,500.

• **Section 119:** The bill would expand Section 119 of the tax code, which excludes from income meals

and housing provided to an employee on the business premises of his employer. It would change the law to include meals and lodging furnished to the spouse and dependents of the employee; furnished "pursuant to employment" by the employer's client rather than the employer; or furnished "camp-style" (on a common area, not available to the public). In addition, those living in camps in hardship areas would be able to choose whether to claim Section 119 benefits or a \$20,000 exclusion or to fit plus a \$20,000 exclusion and take the special deductions. For those claiming the benefits plus the exclusion, foreign income taxes paid on the excluded amount would not be allowed as a credit against U.S. income taxes.

• **Sale of Residence:** The period during which the proceeds from sale of a principal residence can be reinvested tax-free would be increased from the current 18- to 24-month period to a maximum of 48 months.

• **Foreign Tax Credit:** Subject to the regular foreign-tax credit limitations, all foreign income taxes would be allowable as a credit against U.S. income taxes. However, for those claiming the special exclusion under Section 119, foreign taxes paid on the excluded amount would not be eligible as a credit.

The bill was almost immediately denounced by Tax Equity For Americans Abroad, a citizens lobby seeking changes in the tax law. Connie Borkenhagen of TEAA in

the United Kingdom called it gross injustice, discriminatory, totally unrealistic, sets a "bad precedent and displays incredible ignorance of international economics." She added that the TEAA has been outlabeled by business interests using "old-style strongest methods."

Fairness Seen  
However, opposing views were expressed by the Association of Americans Resident Overseas, which "congratulated Congress for its last-minute passage of tax legislation which treats fairly all Americans earning abroad."

Richard Bezman, speaking for the European Republican Committee, said that the committee was "happy that Congress had retained in principle the need for tax incentives to support American business abroad," and Robert Gants of the Tax Fairness Committee, the lobbying arm of the construction industry, called the measure a "step in the right direction."

However, all three groups praising the legislation said that it did not go far enough and stressed the need to reconsider double taxation and additional incentives. (The International Herald Tribune will publish the full text of the bill on taxation of Americans overseas as soon as it is available.)

## Israel to Free U.S. Youth Tied To Terror Unit

TEL AVIV, Oct. 18 (AP) — Israeli authorities today granted an early release from prison to Sam Esmail, a U.S. student of Palestinian origin convicted of membership in a Palestinian terrorist organization, the U.S. Embassy said. Justice Ministry officials were unavailable for immediate comment.

Esmail, 23, a New York native and graduate student at Michigan State University, was arrested in December, when he arrived in Israel to visit his dying father. He served two-thirds of his 18-month sentence.

He was convicted in June membership in the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine of going through military training with the group in Libya.

## FBI Is Investigating Death of CIA Ex-Aide

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 (AP) — The FBI is investigating the possibility of foul play in the death of former CIA official John Paisley, whose body was found shot and strapped with diving weights in Chesapeake Bay, federal law enforcement officials say.

Officials, who asked not to be identified by name, said that the FBI is taking a close look at the circumstances surrounding Mr. Paisley's death. Government sources said that there was a possibility the federal government could have jurisdiction in the case on grounds that a crime may have been committed on the high seas.

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## U.S. 'Forgives' Confederate Leader

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 (AP) — President Carter yesterday signed a bill restoring citizenship to Jefferson Davis, the president of the Confederacy, and said it is time to forgive and forget.

Mr. Carter, first president of the Deep South since the Civil War, signed an amnesty bill restoring citizenship to Davis, the president of the Confederacy, and said it is time to forgive and forget.

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Mr. Carter, first president of the Deep South since the Civil War, signed an amnesty bill restoring citizenship to Davis, the president of the Confederacy, and said it is time to forgive and forget.



Jefferson Davis

on which it was founded," Mr. Carter said.

The bill, he said, "officially completes the long process of reconciliation that has reunited our people following the tragic conflict between the states."

Davis was the last Confederate chief left in the official limbo of men without a country. Congress restored citizenship to Gen. Robert E. Lee in 1976.

Before the Civil War, Davis had served as both a senator and congressman from Mississippi and was a member of President Franklin Pierce's Cabinet.

Davis was imprisoned without trial for two years after the war and was excluded from the 1876 amnesty bill that restored citizenship to most Confederate leaders.

## 2 Receive Visas to Visit U.S. Relatives

## 6 on Soviet Emigre List Only Tourists

By Dan Fisher

MOSCOW, Oct. 18 — One-third of the names on what was believed to be a list of emigration cases that Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev signed last month to review are individuals who want only to visit relatives in the United States — not leave the Soviet Union permanently, the Los Angeles Times has learned.

The U.S. Embassy here discovered the discrepancy when two people, David Sabina Puzauskiene and an unnamed woman, were issued visitor visas.

A subsequent file check revealed in a Palestinian case at 4 other names on the list of 18 that the U.S. Embassy, says that Mr. Brezhnev gave to Justice Minister Eduard Kennedy, D-Mass., during a Sept. 9 meeting also were individuals seeking visitor visas rather than exit visas.

"Took Us by Surprise" "It took us a little by surprise," a U.S. Embassy source conceded. "We were anticipating that those in the list wanted to emigrate."

Sen. Kennedy said at a press conference after his return to Washington in September that "all of the 8 of these families represent individuals who have been denied permission to emigrate for periods as long as eight years."

Those in Moscow who had been refused permission to emigrate — primarily Jews — had been mystified by some of the names on the list from the beginning because they were not among those previously known to have been seeking exit permission. The embassy's discovery thus cleared up at least part of the mystery.

Mrs. Puzauskiene is reportedly in

the United States and Mr. Cijunelis is expected to leave for the United States shortly. It is unknown how long they intend to stay, but both are expected to return here to rejoin families in Lithuania.

Meanwhile, it was also learned yesterday that three other families on the list have been told by Soviet emigration officials that the secrecy restrictions previously barring their departure have been lifted.

Jewish sources here reported that Regina Berman, Alexander Bolshoi and Gageyev Rezker, all of Moscow, have been notified by the

## Vietnam Drive Into Cambodia Is Discounted

BANGKOK, Oct. 18 (AP) — Vietnam and Cambodia are reporting heavy fighting and casualties in their frontier war, but reliable Western sources here said today that they had no information about a major Vietnamese thrust into Cambodia.

The sources said that Vietnamese troops were still lodged in the Parrot's Beak of Cambodia and to the north, but had not, to the sources' knowledge, moved large reinforcements for a deep drive, as reported by some newspapers.

Analysts following the war from Bangkok, Hong Kong and elsewhere have noted a buildup of Vietnamese troops along the border and some have predicted a Vietnamese invasion after the monsoon waters recede later this year.

Cambodia has warned of an impending Vietnamese invasion.

Department of Visas and Registrations that they will soon be allowed to leave for Israel.

The Soviet government has used employment in sensitive enterprises by the applicant or a family member as a basis for refusing exit permission. It usually takes from one to two months from the time a secrecy restriction is lifted until the authorities issue the necessary exit visas.

The first of the 18 families on the Kennedy list to have been told they were no longer barred from leaving for security reasons were notified during the weekend that their exit visas have been issued. Jewish friends said yesterday, Galena Nizhnikova and her husband, Eduard, had been told the day before Sen. Kennedy's meeting with Mr. Brezhnev that they would be allowed to leave.

The discovery that one-third of the cases on the Kennedy list do not really involve Soviet emigration applicants takes away some of the luster from the Kremlin action. But diplomatic sources here said yesterday that the cases nevertheless represent important movement.

Some of the visitors visa cases involve long-standing applications that have previously been blocked, said a source. Also, another source said, there has been some recent movement on emigration cases not included on the Kennedy list. Three families from Kiev, capital of the Ukraine, were recently given approval to leave, for example.

"It could still be an indicator on the part of the Soviets that they want to improve their image in the eye of Congress and the American public," said a Western diplomat.

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## 6 Female Ministers

## Sweden Premier Selects All-Liberal Government

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 18 (AP) — Premier Ola Ullsten today gave Sweden its first all-Liberal Cabinet in 46 years, with women taking 6 of the 19 portfolios.

The Liberal minority government, which has only 39 of the 349 seats in parliament, succeeds the outgoing Cabinet of the former centrist premier, Thorbjörn Fälldin.

Mr. Ullsten, who took over the leadership of the Liberal Party this year, said in his inauguration speech that one of the toughest challenges facing the new government is the nuclear issue, which brought down the three-party coalition government after only two years in power.

"This government intends to pursue an energy policy that can gain widespread support in this house and among the Swedish people," Mr. Ullsten said.

Mr. Ullsten, 37, a career politician since the late 1950s, obviously faced problems in putting together a government, which is assured to stand only for the next eleven months. General elections are set for next September.

## Strength Maintained

To avoid weakening his party's position in the Riksdag, Mr. Ullsten picked only three members of parliament for new Cabinet seats. He also kept five members of the outgoing Cabinet in their posts.

Mr. Ullsten kept Ingemar Mundebao as budget minister but also awarded him the economy post. Sven Romanus, who describes himself as an independent liberal, stays on as minister of justice. Also remaining in their offices are the minister of culture, Jan-Erik Wikström; the minister of labor, Rolf Wirthen; and the minister of housing, Birgit Fringebö.

Realizing the difficulties of leading a minority government, Mr. Ullsten said: "Government proposals can only be carried through if they obtain the support of a parliamentary majority, and we shall endeavor to proceed, step by step, to translate these ideas from statutory provisions to practical reality."

## Welfare Deficiencies

Acknowledging "great deficiencies" in the Swedish welfare society, Mr. Ullsten said that there is room for much improvement in the social, educational and economic sectors.

Gromyko to Visit France MOSCOW, Oct. 18 (AP) — Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko will make an official visit to France later this month, Tass reported today.

The new government also plans to pay more attention to the hundreds of thousands of immigrants in Sweden.

"Immigrants are an asset to this country," Mr. Ullsten said. "They are entitled to their full share of the well-being, which they are instrumental in creating, and great efforts must be made to help prevent social gaps and tension between immigrants and the native population."

Awarding the post of foreign affairs to Hans Blix, a career official of the Foreign Ministry, Mr. Ullsten said that "the course of Swedish foreign policy is firmly established."

"Our policy of neutrality must be combined with active work in the course of liberty and justice in the world," he said.



Ola Ullsten

## Social Security Tax Base Seen Shifting By Expert

By Wayne King

ATLANTA, Oct. 18 (NYT) — Recent increases in the Social Security tax fall far short of full funding of the system, and future benefits will either be reduced or further substantial tax increases will have to be made, according to a former chief actuary of the Social Security Administration.

Haworth Robertson, now vice president of a consulting firm, predicted that further resistance to payroll-tax increases to meet the imbalance will ultimately develop, resulting in the use of some form of nonpayroll tax, such as a general-revenue or a value-added tax, sometime after the end of the century.

Mr. Robertson, who spoke to a group of business executives here, also predicted that all state and local government employees now exempt from the system would ultimately become participants, and that in the next 25 years employees would be working longer and retiring later.

Discussing the outlook for the next 75 years, he said that for the first half of the next century, average Social Security expenditures are projected to be about 44 percent greater than the scheduled average payroll-tax income and will be at almost twice the rate payable in 1978. Thus, he said, "the Social Security amendments of 1977 did not solve all of the financial problems of the program."

In particular, he said, resolution of two major problem areas was

deferred: the long-range financing problem beginning when the children of the post-World War II baby boom begin to reach age 65, inflating the old-age, survivors and disability insurance program; and the short-range financing problem caused by the continuing rapid escalation of hospital costs.

Thus, he predicted, "Taxpayers must become accustomed to paying higher taxes for Social Security benefits unless those benefits are reduced below current levels."

"It is just not possible," he said, "to pay for the current Social Security program with the taxes now being collected."

Mr. Robertson said that the failure of the public to understand the workings of the program — the tenuous relationship between the taxes paid and the benefits received, for example — would make the job of modifying the system over the years very difficult.

Moreover, he said, the possibility of sustained high levels of inflation made it likely that private pensions and private savings will play an increasingly smaller role in providing economic security, and the Social Security benefits must increase as a result, further adding to long-range costs.

This, in turn, "will result in an eventual conflict between the working and nonworking populations, since the nonworking population cannot be protected against the ravages of inflation except at the expense of the working population."

## W. Europe Output Hurt By Welfare, Report Says

By Deborah Ward

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 (IHT) — The recent growth of welfare systems in six Western European nations that provide the highest levels of welfare benefits has impaired productivity, a new report of the National Planning Association contends.

This, in turn, is leading the six countries to protectionist production and trade policies, policies that are adversely affecting U.S. employment and incomes, the study says.

The study was written by Theodore Geiger, director of international studies for the association and a professor of foreign affairs at Georgetown University. It was funded jointly by the U.S. State Department and the association's Committee on Changing International Realities, and published Monday.

Mr. Geiger surveyed the welfare systems of West Germany, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, Denmark, Sweden and Norway. These countries provide among the most extensive welfare benefits and have expanded their welfare systems the most rapidly since the mid-1960s.

Welfare services, such as health care and sick pay, pensions, family allowances, rent and house-owning subsidies, free tuition and student stipends, which are available to virtually all citizens, are the largest items in the budgets of the six countries.

Such large expenditures for welfare programs are no longer practical, Mr. Geiger maintained, adding that they are triggering higher taxes and increased government borrowing, two factors that contribute to high rates of inflation. In addition, "rising taxes are pushing production costs up to levels that inhibit private investment and competitiveness," he wrote.

Reduced competition is forcing each of the six countries' governments to impose new barriers against imports and to provide large subsidies to help their private enterprises.

Aside from this major economic shift, increased subsidies are affecting employment policies, wages and employee attitudes. A growing number of workers no longer see the advantages of income earned for work when income can be obtained from the national welfare system, the report said. The results of increased work benefits, it said, have been high absenteeism, labor turnover and idleness.

The negative effect sparked by welfare growth is a fairly recent development, the report said. In the past, welfare subsidies had a positive effect on productivity. Only

until a few years ago, "better medical care, nutrition, housing, education, etc., raised labor productivity by improving workers' skills and their physical and psychological well-being. In recent years, however, too much or the wrong kinds of welfare benefits have adversely affected productivity."

The study recommends that the countries adopt a code to govern the use of subsidies and lessen taxation so that capital formation and productivity growth will not slow. It suggests that business and union leaders "take adequate account of the need to assure sufficient incentives and resources for investment and exports," improve incentives for workers to better their labor skills and that the government devote more studies to the relationship between welfare and efficiency.

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## A Presidential President

To judge by Jimmy Carter's performance in dealing with the 95th Congress, his political education is proceeding apace. He came to Washington rather like an emissary — in his own mind perhaps an emissary of all the people — to a strange foreign capital on whose institutions and mores he intended to impose his own superior design. He found that the establishment was fragmented and parochial, resistant to designs not of its own hand, and more than a little disrespectful of interlopers who did not grant easy legitimacy to traditional political styles.

Mr. Carter has had the wit, however, to diagnose his own shortcomings, of which the largest was the failure to convince either his partners or adversaries in government that he accepted the need to employ the full powers of his office. No less important, he was able to turn events to his own advantage. The upshot is the hard-won respect in which he is basking now that the 95th Congress has gone home. He is widely perceived to a "presidential" president at last.

Now, domestic performance — especially, bargaining with Congress — is the chief measure by which Washington, if not the country at large, sizes a president. This is a particularly appropriate standard to apply to President Carter, who came to the White House at a relatively tranquil international moment, determined to apply himself first at home.

Mr. Carter nonetheless was quick to accept a number of high-risk foreign-policy challenges. In the Panama Canal Treaties, the Mideast arms vote and the Turkish arms embargo, he rejected counsels of political caution and acted according to what he (and we) felt were necessary international lights. He won on each of those issues, the demonstration of purpose and success more than compensating for the bruises. And from the highest-risk foreign venture of all, Camp David, he has emerged with a stunning personal triumph that enhanced his stature precisely as he turned back to his domestic program as the 95th Congress was counting down.

Already, to be sure, Mr. Carter had begun

to receive the considerable political benefits flowing from the public mood associated with Proposition 13 — the desire to curb public spending, the growth of government and inflation. He harnessed that mood to sustain key vetoes and cut other measures back.

But Mr. Carter has done more than flow with the tide. In his approach to his own staff, the press and public, as well as the legislature, he has adopted many of the tactics by which presidents traditionally seek to blend their individual vision of government with the cluttered collective vision of the Congress. He has also stopped demanding that Congress overhaul just about every major social program simultaneously. It is not, however, that he has caved in entirely to the "old" politics. What ostensibly savvy politician would, for instance, have vetoed a public works bill or undertaken a serious civil-service reform? It was in his own way that he finally came to terms with the 95th Congress. That augurs well, we might add, for his relationship with the 96th.

From the point of view of the national interest, the results in legislation were more than good. Arguably, the country has a better grip — if not yet a satisfactory grip — on those of its problems amenable to the legislative process that it did a few years ago.

From the point of view of the president, the results may have been even better. Mr. Carter fought effectively enough, and carried enough of his program, to put down the earlier widespread questioning of his presidential "competence." The political benefits to himself and his party are obvious. But he did more: His strong finish makes it possible, for the first time at least since Lyndon Johnson's political heyday, to imagine that the U.S. system can enjoy the crucial element of a strong president. Heaven knows that's not all the U.S. system needs. It needs a more focused Congress, a more responsible party system, one could go on. President Carter, though, is on the way to making his own contribution. It could be substantial.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## A Pole as Pope

We marvel once again at the capacity of the Roman Catholic Church to turn a political act into a great symbolic drama, to find renewal in a ritual of election that leaves other bodies divided and to turn for leadership to that rarest of species, the philosopher-politician.

Cardinal Karol Wojtyla, who grew up in Nazi-occupied Poland to become the archbishop of Cracow in a Communist-run society, personifies a time of defiance and of accommodation. The defiance has been spiritual, the accommodation physical, and the result has been the remarkable endurance of Catholicism as a vigorous religion and political movement in Eastern Europe. When the church chooses a leader of that movement to be its pope, it is celebrating the triumph of the faith against a historic challenge. Simultaneously it is surely challenging the nonbelieving Marxists throughout Catholic Europe to make their accommodations with the church. No one can know what the new Pope will come to think about birth control, women priests, abortion and the other social issues pressing in upon the old dogma. As a philosopher concerned with family affairs, he seems to have been a theological conservative. His formula for conserving the power of

the church in Poland, however, has been to make it not the enemy of Caesar but rather the people's spiritual representative to a repressive authority. The same approach could give the church a new mission in many nations against both physical and ideological challenges.

For over four centuries the popes have been Italians, and until a decade ago they hardly ever ventured outside of Rome. Suddenly there is a Pope who speaks not merely Latin and Italian but also Polish, English, French and German. Suddenly, therefore, the church's internationalism is no longer just an administrative fact but a political reality.

Given his age, which is 58, the chance of a long reign and the existence of the jet plane, John Paul II will almost surely practice his remarkable diplomacy on many continents, seeking to promote his faith by identifying it with the aspirations of Catholic peoples. We suspect that the cause of human rights in many places has gained an influential new champion. And we hope that the same can be said soon, too, for the cause of liberal values.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Election of New Pope

Little is known at this time about the person of the new Pope. His taking of the name of John Paul II would seem to indicate not merely a conservative bent of mind, but a desire to follow in the footsteps of his immediate predecessor as a pastoral rather than an imperial type of pope.

It would, however, be less than honest not to concede that, for most Jews, the sight of a Polish pope is apt to inspire some misgiving. The record of relationship between the Polish Catholic Church and Polish Jewry includes some memorably dark chapters. The clerical tolerance, even encouragement, of anti-Semitism towards Jews returning to Poland after the Holocaust still sends a shudder through the spine of many a survivor.

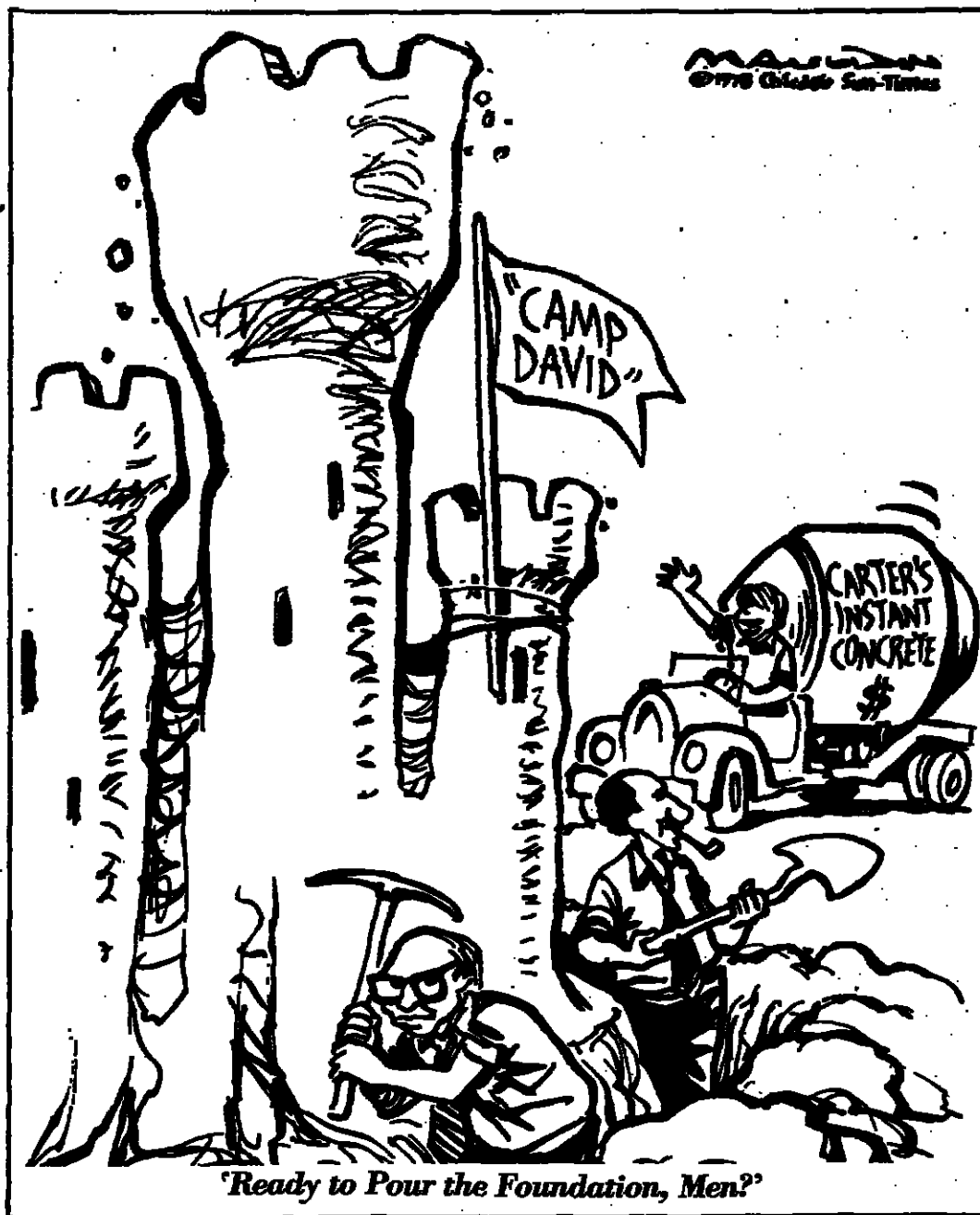
### In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago  
October 19, 1903

LONDON — The great Polish pianist Paderewski has lost his fortune. For some years past, he has been saving the large sums he has received from his pianoforte recitals, and when the amount totalled nearly \$500,000, as it did in the autumn of last year, he invested it, on the advice of a Polish friend, Mr. Paderewski has now learned that this fortune is practically lost, and, instead of retiring from public life, as he had intended, he is obliged to start his recital works again. Paderewski's concert audience will be delighted at the bad news.

Fifty Years Ago  
October 19, 1928

LAKE PLACID, N.Y. — Talking pictures are not as dangerous as once feared. A new device has been discovered which will allow prominent screen actors with poor voices to make pictures that can be vocalized later by experienced stage players. Many movie stars whom it was thought would lose their jobs through poor talking voices or foreign accents will gladly use these voice doubles, or "dubs." As another benefit of this technique, Hollywood will no longer be limited to English-speaking countries as the export market for its new talking pictures.



## Reformation in the West?

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — Something new and important is happening in the free nations. After many years of self-doubt and intellectual and spiritual retreat, they are beginning to defend their ideals and carry them into the world with a new confidence.

The election of a Polish pope is only the latest and most dramatic symbol of this change. It asserts the universality of the Church of Rome. It denies the right of the political state to dictate the spiritual life of the individual, and it insists on speaking to all the peoples of the world, not as isolated communities, but as members of the human family.

Pope John II put before the Roman Catholic Church a fundamental question that confronts all institutions in all parts of the world, material as well as spiritual. Are they relevant to the problems of the rising generation and the coming age? Are they speaking in ancient tongues to a narrow and dwindling congregation, or looking beyond the present struggles to a different, wider and more hopeful world?

A generation or so ago it was the Western nations and their institutions that were defending the status quo while the Communist nations were demanding change. But now all this is quite different.

There is still a clash in the West between the isolationists and protectionists on the one hand and the internationalists with their multinational corporations and their hopes of a world economy on the other. But the main thing is that the free nations and their institutions are adjusting, even if slowly, to the changes of the modern world faster than anybody else.

It is not Moscow or Peking but Washington that is trying to bring about a reconciliation between the Arabs and the Israelis in the Middle East, or between the blacks and whites in sub-Saharan Africa.

It is not Moscow or Peking but Washington, London, Paris, Bonn and the other Western capitals that are worrying about the controls of population, nuclear weapons and nuclear wastes, industrial pollution, and international anarchy on the airways of the world.

The West doesn't quite know what to do about all this, but at least it has sense of longing for new directions. It is yearning for a different future world and the decision in Rome to choose a Polish pope — the first non-Italian in 455 years — illustrates the point.

The interpretation in Washington of the selection of the Polish Cardinal Karol Wojtyla as pope is as follows:

• He appealed to the electors in Rome in three different ways. The curia was divided between two Italian candidates but couldn't decide between them.

• Karol Wojtyla appealed to the conservatives because he is a tough anti-Communist, who was feared by the Communist regime in Warsaw even more than Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński.

• Second, he appealed to the liberal elements in the curia because he is a social liberal. Not on such things as abortion, but on other social issues — personal justice, wages, work rules, profits, the role of people in modern industrial society, and the place of the church as a vital personal concern in a secular state.

• Third, he appealed to all the electors in Rome because of his combination of intellectual and human qualities — he was, for example, one of those who Pope Paul VI asked to speak to all of the different cardinals at the Vatican-2 conference on the subject of theology, where he made a significant impression.

In short, the new Pope can speak not only in the languages of East-

ern Europe but in the languages of the West, and with some understanding of the tangles of East-West politics and the doubts and yearnings of the young generation.

What is particularly interesting about the decision of the Roman Catholic Church in the selection of a Polish pope is that it has turned to the one place that has kept the faith under more difficult circumstances and remains a living reality, more than any other.

"The interesting thing," one official remarked here, "is that, under the Communists in Poland, the people seemed to realize that the stress of materialism requires the need for spiritual help."

"Look at Latin America, a Catholic continent. They don't even produce the priests they need. They

import them from Poland and the United States."

Even so, there is a kind of pulling together in the free world — a realization that there is a new kind of warfare of ideas between the Western and the Communist nations — and a new willingness in the West to face the competition between Western democracy and Eastern Communism as alternative ways of dealing with the inevitable struggles and changes of the last quarter of the century.

All this is emerging in vague and subtle ways, but when the Church of Rome goes to Poland for a pope, forgetting over 400 years of tradition, it is clear that something new or maybe something very old is happening, and that the West is beginning to regain a sense of confidence.

## OPEC Shifts Policy

By Jonathan Power

LONDON — OPEC is going into debt. New figures released by the Bank for International Settlements in Basle tell us that the fat cats are overextended and overdrawn. What does it mean for the largesse of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries?

Are the Third World countries going to end up continuing to pay out for higher oil prices but with less OPEC aid to help them over the hump? Is OPEC going to be so preoccupied with its own internal financial management that it has less time to help its poorer brethren scattered around the southern hemisphere?

The answer to these questions is yes.

But the questions raise a bigger question — why has no Third World country apart from Cuba and Tanzania raised any dust? OPEC's commitment to No. 1, although now more pronounced, is no new thing. It is five years since oil prices were quadrupled. In each of those years, the Third World has had to shell out to OPEC an extra \$11 billion it doesn't have.

Much of the reason for the passivity is Third World's reflected hostility to the West. The fact that the West has been hurt by OPEC puts OPEC on the side of the angels. It is also because of some adroit footwork carried on by OPEC spokesmen. One of them is Ibrahim Shihata, the shrewd Egyptian director general of the OPEC special fund. His explanation has a certain conviction: OPEC countries occupy the top six ranks among aid donors. Qatar gives away 15 percent of its GNP, the United Arab Republic, 12 percent and Saudi Arabia, over 7 percent. Compare this, he says, with a Western average of 31 percent and a U.S. budget of 22 percent.

But when asked what all this means, when set against the added annual burden of \$11 billion which developing countries have had to fork out for their oil since 1973, he replied: "Did the West compensate the Third World when the price of food grain went up nearly as much as oil prices in 1974 and 1975? Does the Third World get compensated for the increasing prices of its manufactured imports from the West? There is no case for seeking to compensate buyers for every significant price rise."

He concludes by suggesting that OPEC may now be giving as much as it takes since oil prices in real terms have been falling the last couple of years.

Not only have OPEC spokesmen built up an apparently convincing intellectual case, they have been adept at defusing potentially difficult situations. In March of last year, the first joint summit conference of government leaders from black Africa and the Arab world

nearly broke up before it began because the Africans felt that they were expected to support the Arabs in the Middle East but were receiving precious little aid. The Saudis, in a grandiose gesture, volunteered a contribution of the \$1 billion and the storm was over.

For all this, it is time the Third World saw through OPEC. OPEC on balance has not been such a good friend.

Mr. Shihata's claim that OPEC is giving as much as it takes is some way from the truth. Even if one counts in World Bank bonds contributions to the IMF oil facility, none of which are aid in the traditional sense, OPEC is still only paying out \$8 billion a year — \$3 billion short of its new profits. Neither should too much attention be given to his argument about Western food or manufacturers' prices. Food prices stayed high only for two years and then came down to more moderate levels. Moreover, unlike oil, there is no developing country that cannot produce its own food if it decides to give agriculture the priority it deserves. Although it is true that the price of manufactured imports has gone up the last three years, it has been more than compensated for by the rise in price of traditional Third World exports.

On the political front, too, OPEC has been found wanting. It was OPEC that led the Third World and its battering rams up to Henry Kissinger's door in 1975 only to draw back when the door began to open. OPEC had convinced Kissinger, and with him the rest of the West, that it had to negotiate a new relationship with the Third World. There had to be more aid, a special fund to support commodity prices, debt relief and reform of the voting structure in the international financial institutions. OPEC told the West that progress on the North-South dialogue was directly linked to oil prices. For a year or more the West was on the run but then suddenly the pressure was off. During the big meeting in Paris in June last year, OPEC had decided that oil prices were too important to be traded off against Third World considerations.

No argument can disguise the reality that OPEC's performance has fallen far short of its brotherly rhetoric. In short, it has left much of the Third World in the lurch. The Third World has had to go out to Western Banks and borrow money at high rates of interest to bridge the balance of payments gaps. The banks which have lent them these vast sums are overextended and are likely to lend less from now on.

Of course, OPEC is only one element in the Third World's troubles, but it is an important one. It is time OPEC began to put its money where its mouth is.

## A Critical Test For SALT Treaty

By William Beecher

MOSCOW, Oct. 18 — The latest Soviet strategic arms limitation proposal closely resembles a plan the Russians rejected shortly after the Carter administration came to office, diplomatic sources say.

One of the two plans which Secretary of State Cyrus Vance brought here at the behest of the new president in March of last year would have left the Soviet Backfire bomber and the U.S. Cruise missile unconstrained, wrapping up less controversial issues in a modest SALT treaty.

The new Soviet position, recently advanced in Washington by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, points to Soviet insistence on range limitations on the U.S. air-launched Cruise missile and urged acceptance of its contention that the Backfire bomber was neither designed for nor had the capability for attacks against the United States and thus should escape limitations in the new pact.

### New Effort

Arguments over these and related issues will confront Mr. Vance and Mr. Gromyko this weekend when they make yet another effort to compromise differences in the interests of both a new treaty, and quite possibly, a warmer chapter in the relations between the two nations.

If they are successful, an agreement in principle will be achieved that can be wrapped up at a summit in early December between Presidents Carter and Leonid Brezhnev.

If they fail, and some U.S. officials say the odds are 50-50, then further negotiations will proceed with an aim of completing a draft treaty early next year.

To the layman, it might seem that both sides have become tangled in arguments about the ability to achieve a wide-bodied deal with the balance of power, but that would miss the point.

Take, for instance, the debate over Cruise missiles. Since from the first the U.S. conceded that air-launched Cruise missiles were intended for use against targets in the Soviet Union, it was never a question of whether they should be covered by treaty limitations, but how.

### Limits

By removing their insistence on a 1,550-mile range limit on the air-launched version of the very accurate, pilotless weapon, the Russians have overcome the major objection of the U.S. Defense Department that the range was inadequate to penetrate Soviet air defenses and cover all its principal targets.

But the Russians have coupled this negotiating generosity with insistence that throughout the seven-year life of the treaty, ground-and-sea launched Cruise missiles could have a range no greater than 370 miles.

If the United States accepted that proposition, it would cause a major rift in the Atlantic alliance. For West Germany, Britain, France and other NATO nations say they need something to counter the hundreds of medium-range SS-20 missiles and Backfire bombers being deployed in positions where they could quickly devastate airfields, shipyards, arms depots and other critical military targets throughout western Europe.

They look to the Cruise missile as potentially a very effective answer to the growing Soviet threat. But weapons with less than 1,000-mile range would be totally inadequate to pose a meaningful counterthreat, they say.

### Erosion

The Carter administration is in the throes of a government-wide debate on what weapon to develop for that mission. It has already concluded that the nuclear-armed tactical bombers in Europe are no longer viable — they could be destroyed on the ground at the outset of war. As one top official confided recently: "Every NATO airfield in Europe would be destroyed within 10 minutes by the SS-20."

The two principal contenders for that mission today are a mobile, ground-launched Cruise missile or a mobile medium-range ballistic missile. Congress recently modified the administration's defense budget to direct work on a mobile ballistic missile. There has even been some talk of removing one of the three stages from the Minuteman ICBM and having it again as a European-based missile missile.

But a ballistic missile in Europe with such range would be regarded by the Soviets as provocative, in that it could make a disarming first strike and couldn't be defended. Cruise missiles, being slower, couldn't be shot down, except with difficulty. Being a lot cheaper, however, thousands of Cruise missiles could be bought and spread around.

Partly to keep this option open,

U.S. SALT negotiators have said they will accept the Soviet range limitation on the weapon only if the two-to-three year period of the protocol to the treaty, not through 1985. That would permit a decision to build and deploy the weapon in Europe in the early 1980s.

### Fussy

Thus, rather than an issue the only SALT negotiators chose to muck about, the way the Cruise missile question is resolved could have a major impact on the future of the NATO alliance and the balance of power in Europe.

France thinks so much of the potential of the weapon, and so little of U.S. resolve in SALT, that it is informed Washington it is moving ahead independently to design and build its own Cruise missile.

Another Cruise missile issue of concern to NATO is whether weapons with nuclear warheads only are constrained. Since SALT is supposed to deal only with strategic nuclear weapons, the United States argues that Cruise missiles with high explosive warheads need not be limited. The system is of such pinpoint accuracy that it could be used to knock out key bridges, rail line hubs and airfields. But the Russians say that since all Cruise missiles look alike, they have to be considered nuclear, and constrained.

Finally, how to count the long range bombers carrying air-launched Cruise weapons? Washington has long since agreed that any bomber armed with the weapon will count as if it were a single multiple warhead ICBM under a ceiling for such weapons.

### Role of B-52s

The B-52 bomber can carry 20 Cruise missiles. But the United States has been studying the possibility of using a wide-bodied jet, such as the 747, which could carry about 60 missiles.

The Russians contend that multiples of 20 are okay, but should count for more. A plane with missiles should make the place three multiple warhead ICBMs, they say. The United States doesn't plan to bring in bigger missile planes until toward the end of the treaty period and would prefer to be allowed to average the number of Cruise missiles among smaller and larger carriers — each 35 missiles counting as if it were one ICBM.

The Backfire bomber is an asset as important for its political impact on ratifying the SALT-2 treaty. The Senate as on strategic ground. In a very sensitive undertaking, it Russians produced a flight profile of the plane insisting its range is greater than 2,300 miles. All elements of the U.S. intelligence community are agreed the unrefueled range is at least 5,000 miles, with much payload as both bombers, B-52s and the B-1, which the Russians agree are strategic.

The Russians say the Backfire designed for use in the Chinese as a medium-range naval strike aircraft. They accuse the United States of making such a big issue in order, obviously, to protect the interests of China and West Germany.

### Soviet Protest

The Russians, however, have protested the notion by the United States that it has the right under the new treaty to deploy a missile game, shuttling 200-300 ICBMs randomly among thousands of extra silo-like holes. That would be designed to protect against the Minuteman missile force against the increasingly accurate and numerous new Soviet warheads.

President Carter, in a recent press conference, expressed his own doubts about the shell game approach and said he would choose mobile basing scheme before the end of the year. Other options include ICBMs aboard wide-bodied jets, or on ground launch vehicles that could move out of danger of warning of an impending attack, new missiles in small submarines deployed along the U.S. coastline.

The United States takes the position that since the shell game is not specifically prohibited by the treaty, so long as a scheme could be developed to permit verification that it was not deploying more mobile missile launchers than allowed, it has good right to proceed.

Soviet leaders have made clear their belief that SALT is the cornerstone of the U.S.-Soviet relationship. They believe that if a new treaty can be concluded, and ratified, it will open the way to improve relations with Washington after a summer of acrimony that has threatened to destroy détente. Many administration officials agree. That is what renders this weekend's negotiations so important a test for both sides.



## Arms Not Possible Before '90s

### Brazil's Nuclear Program Is Far Behind Schedule

By Milton R. Benjamin

RIO DE JANEIRO, Oct. 18 (UPI) — Three years after Brazil included an agreement to obtain sensitive nuclear technology from West Germany, the government's ambitious atomic power program is lagging far behind schedule. As a side question to the main issue of whether Brazil will build a nuclear weapons potential until at least the 1990s.

Some Brazilian scientists feel that the aspects of the West German deal that have most concerned the Carter administration — the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes — are less and less immediate concerns.

"I think these parts of the deal will sort of fade into the horizon," said Jose Goldemberg, president of the Brazilian Society of Physicists. "The uranium-enrichment process that West Germany agreed to share with Brazil has never been tested more than a laboratory scale. Plans now call for it to be tested in a larger model in 1981, but even then the model will not be able to produce enriched uranium."

Even if the technique appears to be feasible on an industrial scale — as it is in the opinion of non-Brazilian scientists who have followed the West German program — construction of even the small enrichment plant currently envisaged by Brazil would not be completed until at least the late 1980s.

At best, Brazil may be able to

produce uranium of low enrichment suitable for use in a nuclear-power plant by 1989. Production of weapons-grade uranium would not be possible before the 1990s.

The reprocessing plant that West Germany promised to help Brazil build, moreover, appears to be a far less immediate worry concerning proliferation than was originally feared.

Construction is not expected to start until 1985. Officials also say the Brazilian plant will be of laboratory size, designed not to produce any significant amounts of plutonium, which can be used in nuclear weapons, but rather to let Brazilian scientists begin learning reprocessing technology.

The key to West German aid in helping Brazil build both enrichment and reprocessing plants appears to lie in Brazil's willingness to move ahead with purchase of eight nuclear-power reactors that were scheduled under the original agreement to be completed by 1990. For Bonn, the advanced technology was only the sweetener to land a huge reactor sale.

But three years after the announcement of the West German-Brazilian agreement, only two of the eight reactors are under construction. Construction work on them is already two years behind schedule, and no date has been set for signing any additional contracts.

Since the price of the reactors is calculated in Deutsche marks, cost of the total package has almost doubled since 1975 to an estimated \$12 billion.

"The program is becoming very expensive for us," a high-ranking Brazilian official said.

The atmosphere has also been soured by recent charges here and in West Germany of corruption in the Brazilian nuclear program and of shoddy construction work in sinking the concrete pilings that will support the first nuclear reactor.

#### Inquiry Begins

The allegations finally prodded a Brazilian congressional committee into opening a public inquiry last week.

Top officials within the power industry here are also jittery about how Gen. Joao Baptista Figueiredo, who has been chosen to be the next president of Brazil, feels about nuclear energy. Many observers believe that he may decide to cut back the country's nuclear program.

West German officials have hinted that such a development might cause Bonn in turn to drag its heels in helping Brazil acquire the coveted enrichment and reprocessing technology.

Brazil's minister of mines and energy, Shigeaki Ueki, insisted that Brazil intends to press ahead with the purchase of all eight reactors.

"Really, we need nuclear energy," Mr. Ueki said. "And we must have all the technology of the fuel cycle, from the concentration of uranium up through reprocessing."

Mr. Ueki conceded that the West German deal "may be slowed, extended for two or three years" to 1992 or 1993. But, he said, "we're not changing our program. Our nuclear program is very realistic."

A foreign observer, however, was less optimistic. "The nuclear program that they have embarked on is really beyond them," he said. "They do not have the industrial infrastructure which is necessary to accommodate this vast development in an orderly, logical way."

If Brazil has four of its West German power plants operating by 1990, he added, it will be a miracle.

### U.S. Reports Crime Dropped By 3% in 1977

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 (AP) — Crime in the United States dropped by 3 percent overall last year, although violent crime increased, the Justice Department said.

FBI statistics released by the department showed that 10,925,900 reported offenses last year, down from 11,304,800 in 1976. Preliminary figures reported earlier by the FBI had put the decrease at 4 percent.

The overall drop has continued this year, declining by 2 percent during the first six months of the year, the agency said.

The FBI statistics — based on local police reports — show property crimes falling by 4 percent but violent crimes increasing by 2 percent.

The biggest decreases were 6 percent for theft and 4 percent for robbery, while the largest increases were 11 percent for rape and 6 percent for aggravated assault.

Reported crimes have increased about 25 percent since 1973, including a 27 percent rise in property crimes and 15 percent in violent crimes, the FBI said.

### Kennedy Asks Carter To Veto Tax Cut Bill

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 (UPI) — Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., urged President Carter today to veto the \$18.7-billion tax cut bill. He called it the worst such legislation since the days of Calvin Coolidge.

Sen. Kennedy said that the legislation would mean a net tax increase of \$744 million for almost half the taxpayers in the \$10,000-\$50,000-a-year class and a net decrease of \$1.6 billion for 1.4 percent of taxpayers with incomes of more than \$50,000.



WARRIORS OF NIKKO — Residents of Nikko, Japan, dressed in traditional garb of samurai warriors, parade through town in memory of Iyeyasu Tokugawa, who was the founder of a powerful ruling family. He is buried at the city's historic shrine, called Toshogu Shinto Shrine.

### 2 Men Charged in Snake Attack

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 18 (UPI) — Assault and conspiracy charges were filed yesterday against two men accused of placing a rattlesnake in the mailbox of an attorney.

The two men, Lance Kenton, 20, and Joseph Musico, 28, were charged with one count each of conspiracy to commit murder, conspiracy to commit assault and assault with a deadly weapon.

Mr. Musico, held in jail in lieu of \$50,000 bail, pleaded not guilty at his arraignment yesterday and was ordered to return to court for a preliminary hearing Nov. 28.

Mr. Kenton, son of band leader Stan Kenton, was released earlier on \$25,000 bail and will appear next Friday.

Attorney Paul Morantz has been involved in several court cases with a drug rehabilitation group called Synanon and recently won a \$300,000 lawsuit against the organization with which his two alleged assailants are linked. He was bitten on the hand and seriously injured when he reached for his mail a week ago.

## France Negotiating Arms Sales to China

By Flora Lewis

PARIS, Oct. 18 (NYT) — France is negotiating a deal with Peking to sell an arms package worth \$350 million, including 15,000 anti-tank and anti-air missiles, some helicopters and a licensing arrangement under which the Chinese could produce more missiles, according to French and Chinese sources. The contract is expected to be completed and signed this year.

Officially, the French policy on weapons sales to China is that only defensive arms can be delivered, not those with offensive capabilities. The French government also says that it is not interested in selling small quantities of equipment which can be copied, or in licensing deals without substantial orders for manufacture in France.

Cocoon, the allied coordinating agency for sales to Communist countries, has not taken a position on military goods for China, but there have been hints in Paris that France does not intend to subordinate its decisions to the agency's stand. Unofficial French sources are convinced that the Chinese will test out the "defense equipment only" policy gradually, increasing the level of their purchase requests as France gets involved in their market.

Official sources have said that there is no effort to coordinate French arms sales to China with those of other European countries, such as Britain, West Germany and Italy, where the Chinese have also shown interest in acquiring military equipment. Information is exchanged, officials said, but competition is the rule.

#### Discreet Approval

The French believe that the United States is taking a stand of discreet approval of these sales, and those Japan may make, although it is not itself entering the competition because of relations with Taiwan and possible domestic political rows over that issue. Some of the sales under discussion would be hard to define as strictly defensive, such as Britain's sale of Rolls-Royce jet engines for China's MiG-21s, and efforts to sell its vertical takeoff and landing Harrier planes. The Chinese were said to be especially interested in the Harrier

because, not needing airports, it could be deployed along the Chinese-Soviet border and easily concealed.

However, U.S. officials at the North Atlantic Treaty Organization have expressed concern about possible French technical assistance for the Chinese space effort. The Chinese have shown interest in French rocket propulsion technology, gyroscopes and computers for guided missiles. According to the sources, there have been talks about the Chinese purchase of the French Iris-60 space computer.

One firm French policy on sales to China, however, is to demand safeguards against competition from "made-in-China" versions of French arms in Third World markets — in Africa, the Middle East and Latin America. The French consider their position in these areas particularly good because they are considered somewhat independent of the superpowers. China could make the same claim if it wanted to get into the weapons export business.

The Chinese are determined to launch a crash program to modernize their armed forces to meet what they consider the massive Soviet conventional arms threat. However,

they have proceeded methodically, according to the French sources, carefully analyzing the Soviet capacity for its strengths and weaknesses. The experiences of the Vietnam War and the 1973 Arab-Israeli war were said to be their major tests.

#### Wide Variety

The French sources said that the Chinese obtained a wide variety of Soviet equipment for study from the Vietnamese, before the recent dispute broke out between Hanoi and Peking. The Chinese were also said to have received a few Soviet MiGs, including the MiG-23, from Egypt, for the same purpose.

On the basis of these studies, the Chinese decided on anti-tank and anti-air missile purchases. They have chosen the French Milan, a portable anti-tank missile which Lebanese Christians said the Syrians were using against them in Beirut, and the armor-mounted HOT anti-tank missile. In the anti-air category, the Chinese plan to buy the French Crotale.

They were interested in the Roland anti-air missile, but Boeing has bought a license and is to produce several thousand of them for the U.S. Army. Washington let the

French know that, as a major customer, it would not like China being able to acquire the same weapon that it is buying, so Peking was told that it would have to take the Crotale, the sources said.

The Russians have warned the French against "arming China for war," but officials said there has been no direct Soviet intervention in connection with the deals. But the French are acutely aware of possible Soviet reactions if they go to a point which Moscow might consider too far.

Therefore, Paris has not as yet been receptive to Chinese inquiries about the purchase of sophisticated Mirage F-1 and Mirage 2000 planes, not easily qualified as purely defensive.

Civilian goods are also implicitly involved in the Chinese arms purchase plans. These would include electronic components which China is discussing with Japan, and wide-bodied, medium-range Airbus transport planes.

Rolls-Royce is negotiating a license deal with China for its RB-211 heavy jet engine, which can be mounted on Airbus. France hopes the sale will be made so it can then sell the air frames of the European co-produced plane.

## High-Level Purge Is Reported in China

By Linda Mathews

HONG KONG, Oct. 18 — A general housecleaning in the highest ranks of the Chinese Communist Party has already swept aside three powerful provincial leaders and may have shaken up China's military command as well.

Informed diplomatic sources in Peking said yesterday that Chen Hsi-lien, a key Communist military strategist for nearly 50 years, has been dismissed as commander of the Peking Military Region and will soon be expelled from the 23-man Politburo that governs China.

Mr. Chen's dismissal, coming immediately after the ouster of party chiefs in Peking, Liaoning and Inner Mongolia, apparently stems from a campaign to eradicate high-level resistance to the pragmatic, profit-oriented policies of the Communist party vice chairman, Teng Hsiao-ping, the guiding force be-

hind China's current modernization drive.

An element of revenge may also be involved. Both Mr. Chen and Wu Teh, who lost his job as mayor of Peking last week, helped engineer Mr. Teng's own political downfall in April, 1976, and eliminated any chance he ever had to succeed Mao Tse-tung as chairman of the Communist Party.

Mr. Teng was blamed by Mr. Chen and Mr. Wu for a violent demonstration in Peking's Tiananmen Square. They led the public denunciations of Mr. Teng and reportedly tried to block his return to power after Mao's death in September, 1976. Perhaps because of such activities, Mr. Teng was not rehabilitated until mid-1977 and was shut out of the post-Mao succession struggle.

Among China-watchers, it had been widely assumed that Mr. Teng

would eventually move against his old antagonists. The fact that Mr. Wu and Mr. Chen managed to cling to their offices so long indicates that they had powerful supporters within the leadership, probably Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and Vice Chairman Yeh Chien-ying, both of whom outranked Mr. Teng.

Now that Mr. Teng apparently has finally had his way, questions are bound to be raised about Mr. Hua's hold on the reins of power. If Mr. Hua, who serves as premier as well as party chairman, could not save two of his allies on the Politburo, then that may mean that the real authority in China rests with Mr. Teng.

It is possible, of course, that Chairman Hua finally realized that Mr. Wu and Mr. Chen had become political liabilities for himself and consented to their replacement.

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### Conditions Seen Worse in Mines Of South Africa

GENEVA, Oct. 18 (AP) — Despite mounting international criticism, working conditions for black gold miners in South Africa have worsened over the last year, the International Labor Organization said in a report published today.

Particularly vulnerable are the country's migrant gold mine workers who, the report said, live in "prison-like conditions."

"The gold miners are subject to almost unbearable conditions of confinement, heat, noise and dust," it said.

The report pointed out that between September, 1973, and March, 1975, 132 workers lost their lives and at least 500 were seriously injured in the mines. "In addition to risks of death or permanent injury, hundreds of thousands of black laborers contract lung diseases," it added.

"It said that about 419,000 blacks were employed in the gold mines last year, 50 percent of whom were officially classified as foreigners or migrant laborers."

### Breast-Feeding Is Backed by U.S. Health Unit

EVANSTON, Ill., Oct. 18 (UPI) — Virtually all newborn infants should be breast-fed, the American Academy of Pediatrics said yesterday.

The academy recommended breast-feeding for all newborn infants unless the child or mother has some specific physical condition making it impossible.

The statement was made in a report by the group's committee on nutrition in this month's issue of the organization's journal, Pediatrics. The report also recommended that employers offer facilities in day-care centers so that working mothers can breast-feed their infants during work and that hospital maternity units be modified so that mothers can breast-feed their children from the moment of birth.

The academy said the report was partly intended to discourage increased use of artificial formulas in poor countries. Dr. Jean Lockhart, director of the academy's health service and government affairs department, said the committee's stand was prompted by urging from United Nations health officials.

### U.S. Is Warned Of New Storms

BOSTON, Oct. 18 (UPI) — Federal authorities warned Americans yesterday that they should be prepared for another series of harsh winter storms this year.

William Wilcox, administrator of the Federal Disaster Assistance Administration, said that the storms could be as severe as those last winter, which left more than 100 persons dead and cost \$303 million in federal assistance.

"It was the worst winter on record from the standpoint of federal expenditures, but that does not mean we are safe from a repeat this winter," Mr. Wilcox said.

### Radioactive Gas Leaks in U.S. Plant

IDAHO FALLS, Idaho, Oct. 18 (UPI) — Leaking radioactive gas forced evacuation of 50 workers at the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory's chemical processing plant last night.

Laboratory spokesman Dick Blackledge said that only a small amount of gas leaked out and that no persons were exposed to radioactivity.

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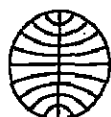
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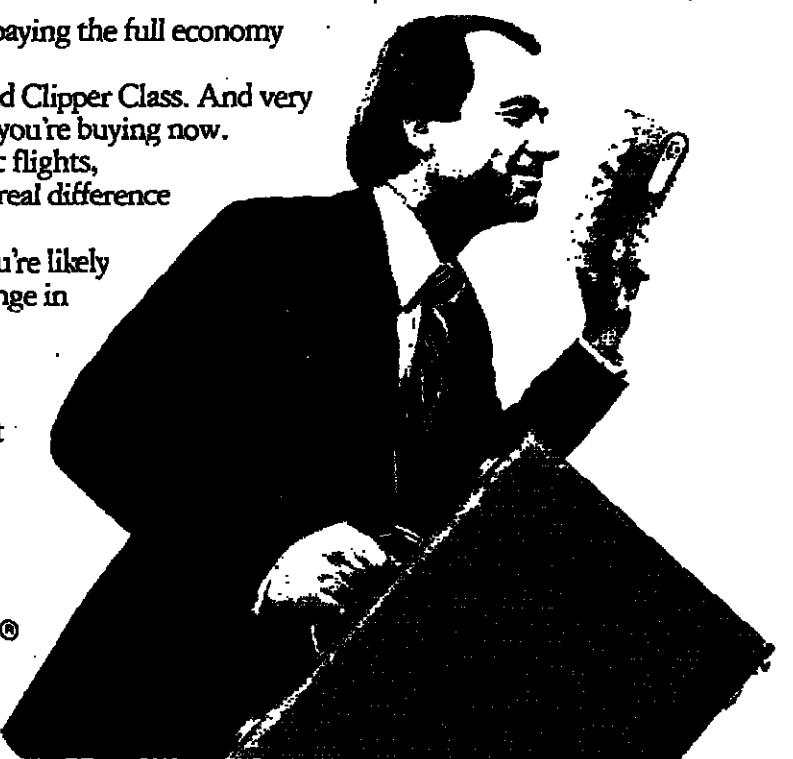
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## DANCE

## 'Queen of Spades' Deals a Bad Hand

By David Stevens

PARIS, Oct. 18 (IHT) — The idea of Mikhail Baryshnikov in a new ballet based on a story by the inexhaustible Pushkin was enough to push expectations to a fever pitch at last night's official opening of the 16th Paris International Dance Festival at the Theatre des Champs-Elysees.

As things turned out, the let-down was correspondingly great, for despite heroic efforts from the magnificent Russian dancer and worthy efforts from his colleagues, Roland Petit's "The Queen of Spades" collapsed like a house of cards, undermined by unsuitable

music and by choreography of almost unrelieved triteness.

The Pushkin novelette, and the romantic opera that Tchaikovsky made of it, tell of an old Russian countess, called the "Queen of Spades" because of her addiction to gambling as a young beauty in Paris. She supposedly possesses a secret of three cards infallible for winning at faro. This obsesses a moody young officer, Herman, who frightens the old woman to death trying to learn her secret. Her ghost gives the secret to the by-now demented Herman, who plays the cards. But the final one is not a winner after all, but the queen of spades — revenge from beyond the grave.

## Story Changed

Tchaikovsky and his librettist brother changed the story in several important respects, turning Herman from a cynic into a romantic and making his love affair with Lisa, the countess' ward, a genuine romantic involvement instead of a

cold-blooded tactic to gain access to the countess.

The relevance of this to last night's proceedings is that Petit's ballet was "directly inspired" by Pushkin, not Tchaikovsky, and it seems — according to a recent interview — that he originally intended to use an unknown Prokofiev score that turned out to be unavailable.

So instead he used music from Tchaikovsky's operatic score, so rich in romantic associations but utterly at odds with Pushkin. This was served up in an "opera without words" orchestration — famous arias with instruments taking the vocal part — a denatured product crude on its own terms and, in providing a shaky musical floor to dance on, a cruel joke on one of the greatest of ballet composers.

On paper, Petit's scenario looked effective — six scenes lasting a little more than an hour, reducing the story to its essentials, with some potentially effective balletic devices.

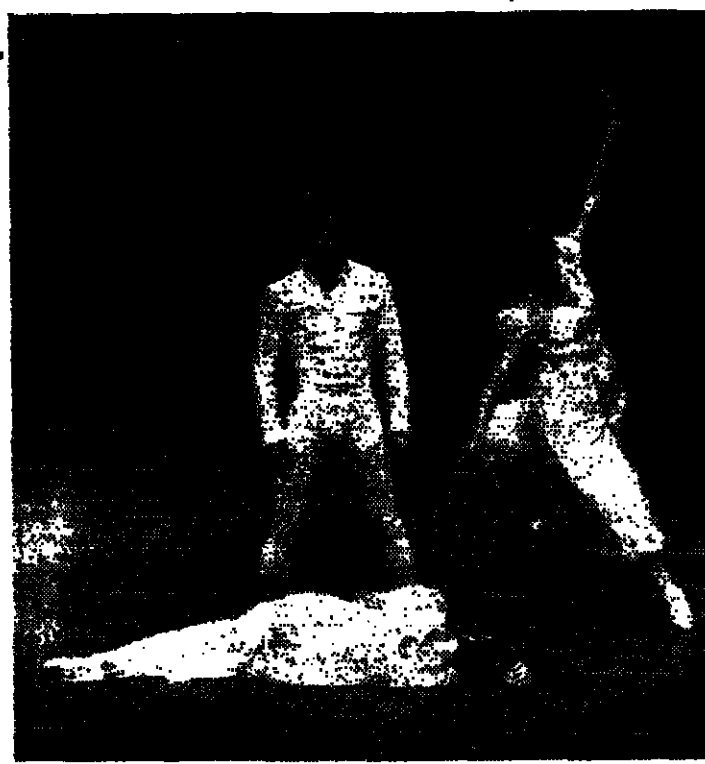
and concentrating on Herman's obsessive behavior. Baryshnikov's expressive face and infinitely responsive body would seem to have been ideal. He can brood and swish a cape with the best of them, and he tossed off a succession of leaps, turns and character episodes with almost casual brilliance. But what he was given to do was the balletic equivalent of rhetoric rather than expressiveness.

With Lisa reduced from her Tchaikovskian status, the old countess became the other central character. She was effectively danced by Jacqueline Rayet, who sought to convey great age with movements of arthritic angularity. She was given some quite graceful things to do as she reminisced about her youth in Paris, and a realistically effective death scene that included being lifted by the neck. Evelyn Desutter was a pale but fluid Lisa, touching in her two pas de deux with the calculating Herman.

The capacity audience had cheers for Baryshnikov and the other dancers, but greeted Petit with a chorus of boos when he joined the curtain call.

\* \* \*

Petit's "Theme and Variations," an "abstract" ballet for 10 dancers set to parts of Tchaikovsky's Trio in A minor, served as a curtain-raiser to fill out the evening, but little more. The plain-colored lights against a dark curtain focused the attention on the dancing, which was banal and repetitious — all theme and no variation.



Baryshnikov, Desutter, Rayet (on floor) in "Queen of Spades."

## Frankfurt Fair

## German Children's Books Held 'Racist'

By Gale Wiley

FRANKFURT, Oct. 18 (IHT) — Social scientists hired by organizers of the 30th Frankfurt International Book Fair have found German children's books of this last decade rampant with "racism and stereotypes."

The findings, based on a study of

about 700 German books dealing with Third World subjects, have special significance because this year's book fair has as its theme, "The Child and the Book."

Fair organizers hope the study's findings will make book publishers more sensitive to the needs of young readers.

Dr. Jorg Becker, the 32-year-old

author-researcher heading the study, says his team of anthropologists and historians studied German children's books dealing with Latin America, Africa, the Orient, Australia and Asia. "Most of them," he says, "contain stereotypes, distortions, and blatant discrimination."

As host of the largest book fair in the world — and touchily aware of the Nazi past — West Germany is sensitive to any charges of racism, especially in children's books.

Becker said in an interview that the United States and Britain were ahead of Germany in offering youngsters children more objective portraits of Third World countries. "Presenting factual images to children is simply more fruitful than trying to reach the closed minds of adults. Children's books are a powerful political force."

The fair opened today and will run through Oct. 23. It is the largest edition of the event since it began in 1948; it offers books from 5,089 publishers in 87 countries — about 278,000 titles in all.

In the past 30 years, thousands of book publishers from around the world have come to Frankfurt each fall to buy and sell foreign book rights, to check trends in the international marketplace, and to swap publishing gossip. But only in recent years have organizers given the fair a theme.

"We did that because the public demanded it and because of the 3,000 journalists that visit us each year," said Peter Wiedaas, book fair director.

## 'FBI'

But this year's theme has not been without problems. When fair organizers approved publication of a student newspaper on fairgrounds as part of the "Child and the Book" theme, little did they expect a publication called, "FBI" (Frankfurt Book-Fair Information), which in its first edition would launch a blistering attack on none other than Wiedaas himself.

West Germany's Bild Zeitung attacked the theme as well, pointing out that the fair offered no special admission for children.

"One of the first things I did as fair director four years ago was to drop the general admission price from five deutsche marks to 2.5 marks for everyone," says Wiedaas. "So much for Bild Zeitung."

On the positive side of things, Wiedaas points out that Unesco has dubbed 1979 as "The Year of the Child," and will offer a special exhibition called "Printed for Children" at its Paris headquarters next April 17-May 2.

Another plus, he notes, will be the appearance Sunday at the fair of Astrid Lindgren, Swedish author of young people's books. She will be awarded the 10,000-mark (about \$5,400) peace prize from the German Publishers and Bookmakers Association.

At a press conference before the fair's opening, a publisher demanded to know why several German book firms which print pro-Nazi literature were being allowed to exhibit their books.

"Because the fair is open to all publishers," said Rolf Keller, spokesman for the German book-makers association. "Our purpose is not to censor. Our purpose is to present the entire spectrum of the printed word to the reader. It is up to the reader what he will and will not read."

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**Japan Posts  
Big Surplus  
On Trade**Exports Surge 31%  
to Post-War Record

From Wire Dispatches

TOKYO, Oct. 18 (AP-DJ) —

The current account surplus

in September as exports

surged 31 percent from a year

earlier, the Ministry of Finance

reported today.

The current-account surplus

includes merchandise trade

surplus of \$1.9 billion from

\$1.4 billion in August and \$1.42

billion a year earlier, the ministry

said in a preliminary report.

The trade surplus alone rose to

\$2.3 billion from \$1.9 billion in

August and \$1.693 billion a year

earlier. Free-on-board exports, at

\$7.2 billion for the month, were

up from \$7.9 billion in August

and topped the previous \$8.65-bil-

lion record set in March. Gains in

ship deliveries and machinery

exports, mainly through Midwest

contracts, added to the surge. Steel

exports, which had declined recent-

ly, also recovered reflecting in-

creased shipments to China and

Southeast Asia, the ministry said.

FOB imports also rose sharply,

however, to \$6.09 billion, the sec-

ond highest on record and up 21

percent from a year earlier. Imports

in August were \$5.908 billion. The

rise followed a recovery of crude-oil

imports to a normal level after a

slowdown in July and August.

The overall payments balance in

September was in surplus by \$450

million, up from a \$346-million sur-

plus in August, but down from a

revised \$511-million surplus a year

earlier.

For the fiscal first half ended

September, Japan's visible trade

surplus was \$13.85 billion com-

pared with \$8.57 billion a year

earlier. The current-account surplus

was \$9.73 billion compared with

\$5.44 billion.

In yen terms, the September

trade surplus rose to 500.2 billion

yen from 374.5 billion yen in Aug-

ust and was up from 440 billion yen

a year earlier. Exports fell 7 percent

to 1.66 trillion yen while imports

dropped 14 percent to 1.16 trillion

yen.

The current-account surplus was

\$61.4 billion yen, up from a 242.4-

billion-yen surplus in August and

up from 305.1 billion yen in Sep-

tember, 1977.

**Dollar Ends Steady;  
Gold Hits \$229.25**

LONDON, Oct. 18 (AP-DJ) —

The dollar finished little changed

against most major currencies in

active foreign exchange dealings

today, supported partly by central

bank intervention and speculation

about possible West German mea-

sures to ease credit.

Gold, meanwhile, was fixed at a

record high of \$229.25 an ounce in

the morning and at \$229

an ounce in the afternoon before

easing to finish at \$227.75. Gold

closed late yesterday at \$228.25

an ounce after a morning fixing of

\$228, the previous record.

In early foreign exchange trad-

ing, the dollar bounced higher in

contrast to the sharp declines seen

during the prior three sessions. Lat-

er, however, "baiting" of dollars

became apparent and the dollar's

backslide was only checked by

central bank support, dealers

said.

The Bundesbank, for instance,

purchased \$23.2 million at the

Frankfurt fixing, when the dollar

struck a new low of 1.83 Deutsche

marks. Dealers noted an "absence

of buyers" of dollars at the fixing

except for the central bank. The

Swiss National Bank and the Fed-

eral Reserve probably also sup-

ported the dollar, traders said.

The one news development that

appeared to influence the market

was the scheduling of a press con-

ference tomorrow by the Bundes-

bank, which usually signals an im-

minent change in credit policy.

Some analysts speculated that it

will cut the minimum reserve

requirement, thus increasing do-

mestic liquidity, while others

thought reserves would be in-

creased to mop up the excessive li-

quidity resulting from recent for-

eign-exchange market support

operations.

Several dealers expressed skep-

ticism that a relaxation of credit

would have any lasting effect on

the mark's exchange rate. "You

only have to look at the Swiss to

see that lowering interest rates

won't necessarily weaken a curren-

cy," one trader asserted.

The Bundesbank announcement

did prompt some short-covering

but traders emphasized that the

outlook for the dollar remains

"bearish."

The mark was the center of at-

tention today. The dollar finished

at 1.8355 DM, compared with

1.8345 late yesterday and 1.83 DM

at the fixing.

The dollar dipped 10 points to

1.5050 Swiss francs and 1.5 cen-

times to 4.2125 French francs. It

fell to a record low 2.0005 guilders

before recouping partially to

2.0050, down from 2.0107 late yester-

day.

Sterling was steady at \$1.9965

though it eased against the major

European currencies amid concern

over the U.K. labor situation.

The dollar ended the day at \$229.25

an ounce, up from \$228.25 in

August and \$227.75 in Sep-

tember, 1977.

The dollar's value against the yen

ended the day at 166.25 yen per

dollar, up from 165.25 in Aug-

ust and 164.25 in September,

1977.

The dollar's value against the

pound sterling ended the day at

\$1.9965, up from \$1.9965 in

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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are undernourished has declined from 1.1 billion to 800 million. The number of people who are malnourished has declined from 1.5 billion to 1 billion. The number of people who are obese has increased from 100 million to 300 million. The number of people who are overweight has increased from 100 million to 300 million. The number of people who are obese and overweight has increased from 100 million to 300 million. The number of people who are obese and overweight has increased from 100 million to 300 million.

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Art Buchwald

## The Rising Cost Of Escorting Spies

WASHINGTON — As the science of America, I have been giving a lot of time and thought to recent events surrounding the Soviet defector Arkady Shevchenko and his paramour Judy Chavez.

While all the facts in the case have not been disclosed (we have to wait for Judy's and Arkady's books to get the rest of them), this much is agreed upon by everybody.

Shevchenko had a high position in the UN when he came over to our side. He met, or was given, a reward, Miss Chavez, who worked for an "escort" service in Washington. He paid Miss Chavez \$500 a night for her friendship, and spent between \$35,000 and \$40,000 on her for gifts and a trip to the Virgin Islands. He was known in the CIA as "the spy who was never cold."

The facts in dispute are whether Mr. Shevchenko paid for Miss Chavez's services out of his own pocket or whether they were paid for by the CIA to keep him happy and talking. If Arkady spent his own money, he was taken advantage of for being a foreigner. But if the CIA paid for the undercover operation, then the taxpayers have a right to ask some questions.

Why on earth was the CIA paying Miss Chavez \$500 a night when the going rate in the intelligence business for this sort of thing is \$100?

If Arkady was paying for it, why didn't someone in the FBI or CIA warn him that he was being overcharged for Miss Chavez's nightly companionship?

If the CIA is footing the bill, as Miss Chavez claims, it means there is a serious lack of cost control in the agency when it comes to providing escorts for Soviet defectors.

No loyal American would take issue with the fact that a high-ranking Soviet official who wants to come over should get anything he wants from the CIA in exchange for intelligence secrets.

But when you start paying outrageous prices for close encounters of this kind, you are not only contributing (as President Carter said at his press conference) to inflation, but you are setting a precedent for other Soviet defectors, which the United States can ill afford.

The next defector will also expect a \$500-a-night female companion, and if she is paid less he will feel that the CIA is not treating him with the same respect they did Arkady. How many "escorts" can our intelligence agency supply at these rates before it starts shortchanging our other spy operations?

Even if the CIA can afford it, other friendly intelligence organizations are furious about the publicity given to the Shevchenko-Chavez affair.

"We've never paid our girls more than \$50 a night," a French intelligence agent told me. "This puts every Western intelligence agency on the spot. The CIA has made the price of sex so high, we may not be able to use it any more as the ultimate weapon."

An Israeli agent thought Arkady was a KGB plant. "What better way to break the CIA budget than to have a defector demand a woman with expensive tastes, a yen for beautiful cars and a desire to make love in beautiful resorts. We could have put up a spy satellite for what it cost the Americans to keep Arkady talking."

Because of all the publicity, the CIA must now give Shevchenko a new cover and move him to a safer city than Washington.

I suggest Cleveland. It is not only a nice place to live, but the going rate there for an "escort" is \$125 a night, including taxi fare. Making Arkady live in Cleveland while they debriefed him would certainly save the CIA a lot of money.

By Penny Girard

## Norman Rockwell

## His Brushes Are Still, but Throngs Still Pay Homage

STOCKBRIDGE, Mass. — The soft sun of early Indian summer drifts through the tall windows of the artist's studio.

Near the center of the private room, with its white walls and pale wood floor, a broad-backed wooden chair stands, as it has for many years, facing an easel and a waiting canvas. A photograph and some typed notes on the scene being painted are clipped to a sketchboard nearby.

Everything is in place, everything poised and ready. Over it all, however, there is a faint but unmistakable air of disuse. The brushes, which have danced across hundreds of canvases, portraying faces, images and messages easily recognized by several generations of Americans, are soft and dry; they have not felt paint for months. The canvas in progress has been reworked many times, but remains unfinished.

Norman Rockwell no longer can take the dozen steps to his spacious but unpretentious home in this picturesque New England village to the studio he converted from a carriage house 21 years ago.

Stand each Tuesday for the new issue of the Saturday Evening Post — and a new Rockwell cover. Rockwell's work, instantly recognized and widely loved, was as well known as "Peanuts" is today. And as American as apple pie.

"Boy Illustrator" In 1911, at age 17, Rockwell was working on several young people's magazines, and had already been dubbed the "boy illustrator."

Five years later, the Saturday Evening Post accepted two of his sketches for magazine covers, the seeds of a fame that has lasted more than 50 years.

Rockwell's favorite subjects were children and animals. He depicted the awkwardness of youth, from the first look to a dentist, and such special but universal moments as a young soldier returning from war, or an old woman and young boy saying grace at a railway station restaurant.

He avoided the ugly side of life, its agonies and sadnesses, the sick, mentally ill, or deformed. As he said in his biography, written by his son in 1960: "I paint life as I would like it to be."

To many art critics, Rockwell's idealizing may have kept him from being considered a great artist. But that simply did not matter to millions of Americans, and evidence of their continued enthusiasm is visible here every day.

Just around the corner from his house, a block away on Main Street, crowds of people queue



But not everyone sees the surge of interest in Rockwell the same way.

"I'm sure he's still popular, but he's not a force in the art world," says a curator for the National Portrait Gallery in Washington, D.C. "He's dated, like Bob Hope." (The gallery has only one Rockwell, his portrait of former President Richard Nixon.)

For his part, Rockwell has been content to call himself an illustrator — one who could tell an intricate story in a single picture, and make a magazine cover more than a one-line joke.

"For him, his profession was his passion," Mrs. Rockwell says. Then a bit wistfully, she adds, "But I think he always wanted to be recognized by the fine arts world."

Whatever art history's verdict on Rockwell, the contemporary impact of his work was enormous. During World War II, for example, he spent 10 months painting the Four Freedoms (of Speech and Worship and from Want and Fear). The originals were sent on a 16-city tour; they were seen by 1.3 million people and raised \$133 million in war bonds.

Models Many of the faces in those paintings, as in most of Rockwell's works, were family, friends and townsfolk.

In Freedom from Want, the woman serving a Thanksgiving turkey was the family cook. (It was also one of the few times, Rockwell later recalled, that one of the models was eaten.)

A stickler for detail, he once spent an entire afternoon choosing a dog he wanted for a painting. One dogcatcher thought he was crazy, and an old lady accused him of having a "perverse taste for dog meat," he said in his biography.

Another time, a prominent society matron was pleased to be a model for Rockwell. She never spoke to him again because he failed to tell her she would appear as an obese cook.

Police Chief Obenheimer (who gained fame when he appeared as himself in the movie "Alice's Restaurant," which was filmed in Stockbridge) has been a model several times.

Others, including Corner House Director David Wood, believe Rockwell's talent at last is getting substantial recognition from the art world.

© Los Angeles Times



Singer Marion Anderson says that she waited so long for her Congressional gold medal that she thought it would have to be presented to her posthumously. She finally received it from President Carter Tuesday for her "unflinching efforts on behalf of the brotherhood of man," but not before the president also dropped it at the White House presentation ceremony.

## PEOPLE: Susan Ford Engaged To Secret Serviceman

Susan Ford is engaged to Secret Service Agent Charles Vance, former president and Mrs. Gerald Ford announced. The Fords said the couple planned a June wedding at Rancho Mirage, the Ford home in California. Susan, a freelance photo-journalist, lives in nearby Palm Desert.

Adm. Hyman Rickover, father of the nuclear submarine, has been named the 1979 winner of the Harry S. Truman Good Neighbor Foundation Award. It will be presented in Kansas City at the annual ceremony on the late president's birthday, May 8.

Known as a sharp-witted and brilliant naval maverick, guided the development of atomic-powered submarines after World War II and the nuclear aircraft carrier program in the 1960s.

Forget the ouija board. Friends of the late master magician Harry Houdini are going after his ghost in the next month or so with lox and bagels — and they're going to offer

it by day, not in the dark at night. Susan Ford, she'd be broke in a month. President Carter's 80-year-old father, in the desert gambling center for an appearance on the Mer Griffith show, says she went to the casinos for her first taste of blackjack, and that it could be downright addicting. She moved to Torrance, Calif., to campaign for congressional aspirant Carey Peck, the 29-year-old son of Gregg Peck.

—SAMUEL JUSTICE

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SACRAMENTO CALIFORNIA high return investment land, \$5000 up, cash or terms available. Inquiries Box 105, Herald Tribune, Paris.	<b>REAL ESTATE FOR SALE</b>  <b>U.S.A.</b>  <b>OFFICE BUILDING HOUSTON, TEXAS</b> Well situated new building under excellent management. Size: 44,056 sq. ft. Land: 2716 acres. Price: \$420,000 cash plus mortgage. Property currently owned by Curacao Co. Purchaser may purchase property or co. Contact: UNIVESTORS S.A., 505, avenue de la Libération, 1050 Brussels, Belgium. Tel. 649 96 66 Telex 25 304. Agents for: HENRY S. MILLER COMPANY of Dallas and Houston. The Largest Real Estate based in the Southwest U.S.A.	<b>REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE</b>  <b>PARIS AREA FURNISHED</b> SUBURBS NEAR SOUTH PARIS, 4 room apartment, high class, in small building, 3 floors, with private garden. Entirely furnished and equipped, individual heating and phone. To visit call: 276 17 47, mornings 7-7, evenings 6-8. 7TH Avenue de Breteuil, luxurious 5 room, refined, style, very comfortable, new, phone, Fr. 7,000, Call: 754 25 03.  <b>PARIS AREA UNFURNISHED</b> CHAMPS ELYSEES 5-6 rooms, luxury apartment, overlooking peaceful garden, newly renovated and carpeted, 2 baths, 3 toilets, equipped kitchen & office, new, phone, Fr. 8,000, Call: 239 44 16 evenings except 2 to 7 p.m. LEVALLOIS: Attractive 3 rooms, bath, equipped kitchen, phone, garage. Tel. 073 98 15.  <b>U.S.A.</b> TRANSFERRING TO HOUSTON? ME MORIAL area (Northampton) 4 bedrooms, 3 baths, pool, 1000 sqm, 1000 sqm, central, air conditioning, 2-car garage, available immediately, \$700,000. Call: 1-800-451-1811 (Houston) 713-723-2335, or 713-683-6911.	<b>REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE</b>  <b>PARIS AREA UNFURNISHED</b> NEUILLY, MAIRIE, Townhouse, 9 rooms, 2 bathrooms, garage, Fr. 8,200, 27 24. NEUILLY: overlooking garden, large living, kitchen, 2 bedrooms, parking, Fr. 12,000, Tel. 27 27 71. 16TH MARIENNE, modern studio, 1 bedroom, phone, lift, central heating, Fr. 1,100, No agents, 524 33 18. 16TH: nice studio, bath, phone, kitchen, 073 98 15.  <b>U.S.A.</b> TRANSFERRING TO HOUSTON? ME MORIAL area (Northampton) 4 bedrooms, 3 baths, pool, 1000 sqm, 1000 sqm, central, air conditioning, 2-car garage, available immediately, \$700,000. Call: 1-800-451-1811 (Houston) 713-723-2335, or 713-683-6911.	<b>EMPLOYMENT</b>  <b>PERSONNEL WANTED</b>  <b>MINERVE SEESKS FOR AMERICAN FIRMS IN PARIS:</b> English, Belgian, Dutch or German speaking and fluent in French. Bilingual required, English shorthand. Bilingual typing. Write for phone 138 Avenue Victor-Hugo, 75116 Paris, France. Tel. 727 41 69.  <b>SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR</b> required for American bank in Paris, excellent salary and benefits. Fully trained, working hours from 9 a.m. until 5 p.m. Mon. thru Fri. Call 723 61 51. <b>SECRETARY</b> job location Frankfurt/Germany. English language necessary. Must be able to work independently. Salary negotiable. Salary requirements to Box 1157, U.H.T. G. Schenkerstrasse 10, Frankfurt/Germany. <b>SOUTHERN SPANISH</b> speaking English needed for disco bar. Write: Gabriela Serrano, Avenida San Fernando 75, Santa Cruz, Spain.	<b>EMPLOYMENT</b>  <b>PERSONNEL WANTED</b>  <b>WANTED</b> One full time (40 hours) <b>ENGLISH OR ENGLISH/GERMAN TEACHER</b> + one part-time (20 hours) for large international company. Full time salary approximately Fr. 5000. Send handwritten letter + C.V. to: 88,666 CONTESSA Publications, 20 Ave. Opera, 75004 Paris. Call 01 who will forward.  <b>WANTED:</b> English teacher, English teacher-tutor, experienced. Tel. 355 33 23 Paris.	<b>EMPLOYMENT</b>  <b>PERSONNEL WANTED</b>  <b>SALES ENGINEER</b> to sell small rechargeable batteries in continental Europe, operating from Bielefeld, W-Germany, near Frankfurt. Good engineering/technical background and sales experience required. Must be able to speak English and knowledge of German are essential. We offer the successful candidate a product training for our factory in Garmisch-Partenkirchen, a unique career opportunity as part of the multinational General Electric Company of the U.S.A., and salary directly related to performance. Please send resume (in English) and photo to: <b>GENERAL ELECTRIC PLASTICS GmbH</b> BATTERY DEPARTMENT 6090 RUESSELHEIM/W. GERMANY
<b>MOVING</b>  For our next publicity stunt we would like to move the Eiffel Tower. Here we are again trying to convince everyone that our moves are so easy that if 50 or more people out there ever buy the tower we'd love to move it for them. Call us about your advertising whatever its size or call us if you like a better publicity stunt.  <b>INTERDEAN PARIS</b> 073.85.93 Other information offices: AMSTERDAM: 44.89.44 BARCELONA: 218.42.95 BONNE: 65.07.23 BRUSSELS: 269.54.00 CANAL: 41.22.22 GENEVA: 41.35.30 MILAN: 71.00.00 LONG BEACH: 595.55.11 MADRID: 671.24.50 MUNICH: 41.30.36 NAPLES: 32.32.88 NEW YORK: 1.21.70 ROME: 475.84.22 TORINO: 62.63.31 ZURICH: 60.20.00  <b>SERVICES</b> TRANSLATIONS - experienced professional translators, French, English, German, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Dutch, Russian, etc. For your job, speak freely with writing specialists. C.V./resumes, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish, etc. 22 41 a.m. ROME-VERMISTE SINA, Beauty hair care, exclusive French, 75, rue de Valenciennes, V. 75013, Tel. 01-47.90.20.  <b>LOW COST FLIGHTS</b> The International Herald Tribune publishes the lowest cost flights advertised below. CHARTERS: Paris/N.Y./Paris Fr. 1500. 1-way Fr. 800. Chicago Fr. 800. 1-way Fr. 1100. Call Ch. Sykes, Paris 8. 225.12.39. 357.57.13 office 234. AIR CHARTER "ACOR" since 1962. (Recommended by embassies) 5 Rue d'Artois, Paris 8th, Tel. 523 02 15/16.	<b>REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE</b>  <b>U.S.A.</b>  <b>OFFICE BUILDING HOUSTON, TEXAS</b> Well situated new building under excellent management. Size: 44,056 sq. ft. Land: 2716 acres. Price: \$420,000 cash plus mortgage. Property currently owned by Curacao Co. Purchaser may purchase property or co. Contact: UNIVESTORS S.A., 505, avenue de la Libération, 1050 Brussels, Belgium. Tel. 649 96 66 Telex 25 304. Agents for: HENRY S. 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